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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

OUR GOOD AND OLD FRIEND Mr. James Routledge has addressed a remarkable and highly sympathetic letter to the *Manchester Guardian* regarding the Ilbert Bill. We make the following extracts from it:

Persons unacquainted with the facts and hearing or reading the indignant language used in denunciation of Mr. Ilbert's Bill would be likely to suppose that the proposal is to elect the Native Magistrates by universal Native suffrage, not that the appointments, which are ostensibly those of the Queen, are really those of the Government of England to administer English-made laws on English principles, and with responsibility to an English authority which can be very stern, indeed, in India when English interests are endangered. Is it then an Englishman's right in all cases to be judged by what are called his peers? Is this so where Judges are appointed, as in this case, under the flag of England, and with the authority of the Crown? Could an English Canadian, for instance, object to be judged by a French Canadian? We know that he could not. We know that what is asserted as regards an Englishman and his peers exists under the same circumstances nowhere out of India. Why shou'd it and why does it exist there? Is it that the English character in India is so exceptionally high and that of the Native of India so low that the exception to all known rule is justified by the broad circumstances of Indian and Anglo-Indian life? I say that this is not the fact, or anything like the fact, and that the more the question is proved, the more clear will be the negative rep'y. There are Native gentlemen in India—idlers, perforce, in their own land—who for their culture, justice, and generosity would be held in high honor, and would possess high confidence in any country but India.

A worse and more dangerous anomaly than this it would be difficu't to concieve. The Government are trying to remove the anomaly by degrees. They have begun by selecting a very few men of good education and character to whom may be entrusted the high duties of the law. The demand now put before the English nation is that this shall not be allowed—that is, that no Native Magistrate shall have power to adjudicate in the case of an Englishman charged with crime, while at the same time the educated gentlemen of India are amenable to the authority and power of any young Englishman, who, passing a competitive examination in England, has obtained the position of Judge or Magistrate in India.

Unjust, however, as are the demands for the withdrawal of Mr. Ilbert's proposal, they are not the worst part of the agitation now confronting the Government and people of England. With a suddenness as by magic the entire [illegible] of India is being openly treated with the cruellest misrepresentation and ca umny. Every word that a Native writer is goaded into using, as his rep y to fierce and contemptuous language directed against him, is carefully quoted as an attack on England. Within the last few weeks a class of newspapers in England have teemed with language as cruel as ever was put on paper, and against men who have no power to reply. The cause of this language is in the fact that the Government of England has conferred on the people of India a boon of justice, and that when Englishmen in India have proclaimed the people of India unworthy of that boon the writers of India have done what they would have been sycophants and cowards not to do—they have replied pointedly to their assailants, and in some cases with an honorable indignation and scorn.

I think it is not too much to say that if we intend to remain in India we shall have to accept the duty of sharing our rule with the peop'e, and when a high position is accorded to a man native to the soil, we shall have to take care that we do not rob that position or any of the dignity which it has when occupied by one English-born. We hear a great deal about this not being the right time, &c. When, I wonder, would the right time come? I think there never can be a time too early to assert the inviolate dignity of Judges. It is one of the first steps in freedom and order. If we believe this, and if we intend England to remain in India, ruling justly, our plain duty is to support the Government at this critical time. The question is one of the very simplest, and it is at least as important as that of the Afghan war. It goes to the very depths and roots of social life. It is understood in every Indian bazaar. It will soon, if this agitation continues, be understood in every English workshop. The new Anglo-Indian Association has made out a case for the existence of such an Association. It will be an English protection society, practically all-powerful. It has not made out any case why a Judge shou d in the very act of his appointment be branded with distrust.

Need we say that all right-minded men think in this way.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of the recent Resolution of the Government of India re[illegible]:

[illegible] the popularity of these notes may be enhanched, and points out some of the causes that have hitherto tended to retard the sales. Among other proposals is one that a market might be created by authorising the sale of Stock Notes to the public at Presidency towns, and making interest payable there. It is also thought that private individuals might be licensed as vendors. Before arriving at a final decision, however, the Viceroy has invited the opinions of Local Governments.

THE STATESMAN in an interesting article exposes the vain boast that the British Government has given India 9,000 miles of railway and 20,000 miles of telegraph wires within the last thirty years. Our contemporary takes these figures and compares them with similar figures of other countries. He takes first in order the half-civilised and apathetic Republics of South America, consisting almost wholly of a colored population. Their latest statistics are as follow:—

	Population.	Miles. Railway.	Miles. Telegraph.
Argentine Republic ...	1,877,000	2,509	(not given)
Chili	2,300,000	1,123	2,483
Peru	3,375,000	1,360	1,374
Brazil	10,200,000	3,600	(not stated)
	17,752,000	8,591	
Mexico	9,680,000	873	9,563
	27,432,000	9,464	13,420
India	250,000,000	9,000	20,000

He then glances at the Australian Colonies:

	Population.	Railways.	Telegraphs.
New South Wales...	750,000	1,340	13,188
Victoria ...	360,000	1,199	3,215
South Australia ...	280,000	986	6,909
Queensland ...	226,000	805	8,149
	2,116 000	4,330	19,461
India ...	250,000,000	9,000	20,000

He next turns to Russia:

	Population.	Railways.	Telegraphs.
Russia ...	85,600 000	15 375	69,412
India ...	250,000,000	9,000	20,000

He gives the following figures of other European countries:

	Population.	Railways.	Telegraphs.
England & Wales	26,000,000	12,656	.....
Scotland ...	3,734,000	2,907	.....
Ireland ...	5,200,000	2,370	.....
	34,860,000	17,933	
Austria ...	37,700,000	11,953	31,734
Belgium ...	5,536,000	2,537	3,213
France ...	37,000,000	14,735	34,754
Germany ...	45,000,000	21,438	37,385
Italy ...	28,000,000	5,278	52,473
Netherlands ...	4,000,000	1,128	2,332
Moldavia ...	2,200,000	907	5,106
Swedan ...	4,600 000	3,797	18,025
Norway ...	[illegible]	1,028	9,922
	200,696,000	80,734	194,944
India ...	250,000,000	9,000	20,000

And lastly he quotes the United States:

	Population.	Railways.	Telegraphs
United States ...	50,000 000	120 000	180,000
India ...	250,000,000	9,000	20.000

These figures are really crushing.

THE ABOVE PAPER has the following:

There can never be anything like national life in India while we exclude the people, as we do now, from the commissioned ranks of the army. English publicists are far too ready to reproach the peop'e with their want of military spirit, forgetful of the fact that we have absolutely closed the army as a career to them, and made the pride of military ambition impossible. We sometimes wonder whether our present system of rule will ever produce the *original* statesmanship that seems to ourselves to be its great want. While the French army has its Mahomedan colonels, and Russia its Asiatic colonels and generals, we persuade ourselves that the military spirit of our own native troops must find sufficient scope for its ambition in rising to the rank of a mere jemadar or soubadar. Why is it that we are compelled to watch the native army, and to hold it in check by a great European force, but that we have not had the magnanimity to adopt the counsels of the great administrators who would have shown us how to bind the native army to our rule, by 'hooks of steel.' We have to watch it, because we cannot trust it, and we cannot trust it, because we ignore every feeling of our common nature in our treatment of it. With a loyal and high-spirited native army, officered by native gentlemen bound to the throne by a sense of identity of interests with it, our military expenditure need not be 10 millions a year.

This is the opinion of an Indian publicist of nearly thirty years' standing.

[illegible]

[illegible] is dead. The following is [illegible] of the papers:

The death [illegible] of General Tom Thumb, the most widely known of modern [illegible]. The event which was the result of a fit of apoplexy, took place at New York on the 15th instant. Tom Thumb—whose real name was Charles S. Stratton—was born in New England, and was unearthed some thirty years ago by the famous American showman Barnum. Having undergone a careful training he was exhibited first in America, and subsequently in nearly every country in the world, with such success that he amassed a considerable fortune, on which he retired some years ago. He married a lady mite, some inches taller than himself. Unfortunately for the cause of physiological science, he has left no descendants. Although lacking the intellectual ability which belonged to some historical dwarfs—such as Charles Gibson painter to Charles I—he was smart and good humoured, and, above all, had the money-getting faculty developed to as great an extent as his Yankee fellow countrymen of normal growth. At the time of his death he was forty inches in height and weighed seventy-five pounds.

ADVERTING to the present limitation of age for Indian Civil Service competition the *Statesman* says:

The standard of age was deliberately lowered to prevent native youths presenting themselves at the examination and we learned with great satisfaction some months ago in London that the error will be remedied and the standard of age materially raised.

The Liberal Government ought to remedy this Conservative injustice.

IT IS stated that while the Lieutenant-Governor was at Guriffa the question of the outstill system was discussed. Ample evidence was tendered to the effect that in consequence of this system drunkenness has greatly increased among the work-people of the Kanchrapara workshops and the Gouripore mills.

PUNDITA RAMABAI in a letter to a friend says that her object in visiting England is chiefly to study the English language. She hopes to pass the matriculation examination of one of the universities two years hence, and then, if successful, to compete for the M. D. examination. She says that she can acquire as great a mastery over the English language in one year in England as she can during a period extending over ten years in India. She is at present residing with one of the sisters of St. Mary's Home, whom she knew while at Poona, and her expenses are paid by the trouble she takes in teaching Mahrathi to the sisters. She declares in the most distinct terms that it is not her intention to become a Christian or to re-marry in England. On an average, she says, she studies for nearly twelve hours a day.

IT IS stated that seven hundred men were placed on their trial before a magistrate in the Nassick district on a charge of having wilfully neglected to assist the Irrigation Department, when the Waghada Canal was considered dangerous. Out of these 700, among whom were police patels, soucars, and Marwars, only seven were convicted of the offence and sentenced to pay a fine of eight annas each. Is there a law for forced labour in Bombay?

COCOANUT TREES are assessed at Mahim. A deputation waited upon the Municipal Commissioners to protest against this assessment. A tax upon the food of the people is opposed to the fundamental principles of taxation.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

JUDICIAL SCANDALS are cropping up in Ceylon. The recent case in which a District Judge sued a Magistrate for libel, and got the worst of the encounter, will be in the recollection of our readers. This case has hardly been disposed of when another equally grave scandal crops up in the shape of a charge of contempt of court brought by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ceylon against Mr. Berwick, the District Judge of Colombo. It seems that during the hearing of a case in which an advocate was arguing in favour of a particular theory Mr. Berwick made use of the following words:—"Does history—I wont say the history of Ceylon—negative the possibility of such an occurrence as a judge making an order in a state of intoxication or of mental disease? Have you known no in[illegible] of judges sitting on the [illegible] bench who [illegible] you not heard of [illegible] I believe history is not [illegible]" The Judges of the Supreme Court [illegible] themselves offended and have [illegible] Mr. Berwick with contempt of court.

It is said that the Government of India has under consideration a scheme proposed by English engineers for constructing a railway from Quetta, *via* Kandahar, Herat, Northern Persia, and Asia Minor, to the eastern shores of the Bosphorus.

AT THE REQUEST of the Egyptian Government, forty Mussulman hospital assistants and seven superior medical officers with special knowledge of sanitary administration are to be sent from India to Egypt on a three months' engagement.

IT APPEARS that the legal position of M. de Lesseps with regard to the Suez Canal is much stronger than is generally supposed. The Interna-

tional Law Courts in Egypt have decided that the contention that the Suez Canal Company possesses the sole right to make a canal through the isthmus is well founded. The position of the English Government is by no means satisfactory.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS propose to take a step which it is surprising they have not taken sooner, namely, to find foreign markets for the surplus production of cloth by the local mills. Some years ago, as the Indian mills increased, it was found that they produced more yarn than could be profitably disposed of in the country, and measures were taken to open up a connection with foreign Eastern markets. This step was attended with most satisfactory results as now very large quantities of Bombay manufactured yarn are exported. A prominent native member of the local Millowners' Association has now proposed that a delegate should be sent to Arabia, Persia, East Africa, Egypt, Turkey in Asia, the Levant, the Straits, China, Japan, and other countries where coarse cotton cloths are largely worn by the poorer people, to open up markets for such description of cloths of Bombay manufacture. This is a move in the right direction.

THE OBJECTION which has sometimes been raised against assuring native lives meets with a complete and effectual answer in the last half-yearly supplementary report of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. It appears that the total amount of claims paid since the inauguration of the company in 1874 up to the end of June last was Rs. 2,35,787, less Rs. 79,000 recovered by reassurance. Whereas only 24 claims were paid in the native department, representing a sum of Rs. 98,507, of which Rs. 27,000 were recovered by reassurance. There were no less than 35 claims in the European department, and amount paid being Rs. 1,37,280, less Rs. 52,000, the amount of reassurances. Thus it appears that even with a larger number of native than European policy-holders the amount of claims in the native department was 40 per cent. less than in the European department.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in a Despatch to the Secretary of State write that the action of the Bombay Government, appealed against by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in retrenching from the annual police grant a sum of Rs. 15,000 a year towards certain expenses connected with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act was impolitic, was not fair to the Corporation, was in violation of a distinct understanding, and was in contravention of their wishes, clearly communicated to you upon more than one occasion. The Secretary of State endorses this opinion.

THURSDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

WE LEARN from a copy of correspondence received from the Press Commissioner's Office that a steamer service is about to be established between Camaran and Jeddah, during the pilgrim season.

DR. DICKENS at Constantinople, we learn from the same source, writes to the Secretary of State that the deaths from cholera at Bombay and Calcutta are considered to be on the increase. From the 14th to 21st April 145 deaths were registered at Calcutta. All arrivals from Calcutta will be put into quarantine in Ottoman ports.

WE LEARN from the Press Commissioner's Office that Messrs. Manning and Collyer of 141 Fenchurch Street, London, a well-known firm of produce brokers, are now carrying out experiments for the utilization of Rhea and other eastern fibres in European manufactures, and will be glad to communicate with any enquirers on the subject.

WE ARE glad to learn from a correspondent that Dr. Sitanath Ghose has effected a wonderful cure of fistula by the application of electricity. The correspondent himself was the patient and says that he was cured about two years ago and has had no complaint from the malady which he has completely got rid of.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to announce that the proprietors of the *Hindu*, a well-conducted paper of Madras, propose to issue it tri-weekly provided it receives adequate support. We hope that the necessary support will be accorded to it.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of some pictures from the Chitra Shala Press of Poona The works are fair specimens of art and the artists deserve public patronage. The Chitra Shala undertakes to execute pictures in water colours or in oil colours drawn from photographs or other models, it also executes Chromo-Litho printing and Black-Litho printing.

WE HAVE BEEN requested to invite the attention of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee to the deplorable condition of the Boinchee Road of which the Government took possession from the zemindars of Bhastara on the express condition of metalling it about 12 years ago. The difficulty of passing over this road, says our correspondent, brings tears to the eyes of the passengers.

IT IS probable that when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visits Commillah the question of the alignment of the Railway to Chittagong will come for consideration. In this connection we are requested to remind His Honor that the present road from Commillah to Chittagong is not only an historical one but that it commands the sea and passes through an important place of pilgrimage to Sitacund, which will vastly rise in importance.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition which the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Behar Circle have addressed to their Inspector complaining of the hardship and inconvenience to which they are subjected by reason of their travelling allowance being reduced from three to two annas per mile. We think the reduction is an ill-judged piece of economy or rather parsimony. Two annas a mile does not cover the expenses of any officer, however low his standing. The reduced rate will simply demoralize the service.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE elsewhere the receipt of new editions of two Bengali books of poetry, one is a collection of easy poetical pieces for young learners and the other a poem on the exile of Sita, by the late Babu Hurrishchunder Mitra. The collection of poetical pieces is well calculated to serve as a good introduction for beginners, who have just commenced to grope their way through the purplexing maze of letters. The second is a work of approved merit.

FRIDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

WE GIVE the following abstract of a letter of a Chittagong correspondent:

"The occasion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Commilla this year will afford an opportunity for discussing with the Commissioner of Chittagong some important questions connected with the improvement of the District of Chittagong. It has become absolutely necessary for the peace and welfare of the people of Chittagong to open two new sub-divisions, for under the present arrangement among other inconvenience criminal justice is wholly denied to the people. The two proposed sub-divisional head-quarters should be one at Seetacund or Futikcharry on the north, and the other on the back of the Shankhya river on the south. The present head-quarters of the district where alone criminal justice is dispensed comprise an area of nearly forty-five miles excluding the Coxbazar Sub-Division north and south on either side. The northern half of the area is traversed lengthwise by the Sitacund ranges splitting it unto two halves and skirting the road on either side. The hills are so much infested with tigers that travelling at night is all but impracticable; the southern portion is intersected breadthwise by gigantic rivers to cross which during the rains is a perilous task. These difficulties make travelling from either side a work of three or four days backwards and forwards, and people are unable to seek criminal justice. It will be apparent by contrasting the vast amount of civil and revenue litigation with the light criminal file that the latter is so not because there are no criminal cases but because of the difficulty and hardship incidental to the resort to the Criminal Court. The existence all over this area of a dozen Moonsiffs' Courts, a dozen of Rural sub-registrars' offices, a dozen of Land Registration Courts, three Khash Thesils is an unmistakeable proof of the criminal file being light on account of the difficulties of seeking criminal justice. It is strangely true that there are thousands of estates in Chittagong which pay in Road Cess and Public Works Cess much less than what a man will incur in his travelling expenses to Head-Quarters. Now, if these two sub-divisions were opened and the sub-divisional officers assisted by two Sub-Deputy Collectors were allowed to receive petty revenues in the shape of cesses, the rent of Government estates and hear land registration cases, then besides a Sub-Deputy Collector at Head-Quarters Government could do away with the Deputy Collectors there and three Khash Tehsildars. Taking the pay of a Sub-Deputy Collector at Rs. 100 and the pay of a Deputy Collector at Rs. 300 and the pay of a Tesildar at Rs. 250, there will be a saving of Rs. 1450 per month. The two new Sub-Divisional Officers and two Sub-Deputy Collectors will cost Government about Rs. 800 per month leaving a net saving of about Rs. 650 a month and with saving from establishment it will come to Rs. 10,000 a year. If however the sub-registry work were made over to the sub-divisional offices the saving ought to rise to Rs 20 000 per annum. Thus the recommendation here made offers three important advantages, first, a great blessing to the people, 2ndly facility in obtaining criminal justice, and 3rd y a large saving in expenditure. We submit the preposal to the favorable consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and beg to point out that the opening of the Railway to Chittagong will render the sub-divisions donb y necessary.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

I invite the attention of the Director-General of the Post Office to a case of autocratic high-handedness on the part of Mr Hutton the Presidency Post Master of Calcutta, which calls for serious notice. He has ruled that every man in his establishmentmust attend office fully dressed—that is in pantaloons and chapcans. There is nothing to object to in this rule. But he has gone a little too far in enforcing his dictum that the rule in no case is to be departed from. One of the Hindu clerks of his establishment has lost his father and as required by the injunctions of the Hindu Shasters he attended office in mourning attire, which consists of a dhuty and chadder—no jumma or shoes. But no, Mr. Hutton issues a peremptory order that custom shall not interfere with the discipline of his office. The clerk must either attend office in the prescribed dress or not at all. So the poor man has been compelled to take leave without pay, Now Mr. Hutton being born in the country and having passed more than the middle age of life here ought to know that Hindus do not change attire on such occasions under any custom but under solemn injunctions which cannot be broken without risk of being excommunicated and outcasted. There is not a Government office in this country from the High Court, the Secretariats, and the Viceroy's private offices where Hindu clerks and others do not attend office in half dress as required by law when in mourning to do. We do not know that any officer ever raised any objection on that score. It is a lamentable exhibition of freak of power and ignorance of practice on the part of a petty subordinate to insist on a departure from a practice involving serious consequences.

ANOTHER correspondent writes:

I request the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of Police to a nuisance which is daily assuming a threatening character. Some youngsters, more young men than boys, resort to Mullick's bathing Ghat and there commit outrages on female Bathers which bring tears to one's eyes. They aim at females performing their ablution and as soon as they perceive they have plunged in water they dive to at the same time and drag them by their legs or seize their clothes or persons. They have proved a terror to all female bathers and defy the remonstrances of gentlemen.

A LONDON PAPER makes the following remarks on the Privy Council judgment in the contempt case:

The case which made Mr. Justice Norris famous, and which ended in the committal of an Indian editor to two months imprisonment for contempt of Court, came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal towards the close of last week, and judgment was delivered on Wednesday. Mr. Banerjee had served out his sentence, and the real object in bringing the appeal was to have the conviction formally set aside, as otherwise the appellant would be disqualified from holding his seat on the Calcutta Municipal Council. From this point of veiw it is to be regretted that he was not successful, because he is made to bear a punishment which has no direct connection with his original offence. For this particular result, however, Mr. Justice Norris is in no degree responsible. He was attacked in the grossest manner by the defendant, who had not taken the trouble to inform himself of the most material facts of the case on which he commented in such unsparing terms. If the defendant had been smartly fined his case would not have excited the smallest amount of public compassion, though in this country, as well as in India, there is a growing disposition to rebel at the extreme lengths to which some of the Judges go in defining the doctrine so conveniently termed contempt of Court. We do not see why alleged offences of this description should not be dealt with by ordinary process, and this is what we shall come to in the end. The change will be beneficial even to the Judges, whose popularity, as a body had latterly been somewhat on the wane.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent regarding the National Fund:

SIR,—With a view to induce unwary Zemindars to contribute to the so-called "National Fund," Baboo Surendro Nath Bannerjea said at "the great meeting" at Salkea (these men never hold meetings which are not "great") that "it would be wicked, it would be moral delinquency of the deepest dye to take money from the Zemindars and then use it against their interests." I sincerely hope that the Zemindars will not allow themselves to be fascinated by these catching words of an orator whose ideas of "moral delinquency" are peculiar to himself. Let the Zemindars carefully note what the orator said immediately afterwards.—"The trustees were the recipients of the money *which would be spent by the votes of the contributors themselves.*" The words I have italicised should be particularly noticed, the money "would be spent by the votes of the contributors themselves." Now it requires no great wisdom to see that in this provision which has the look of being very fair and liberal, there is left the widest room for the money, being used against the interests of the Zemindars, even if Surendra Baboo has no present wish to do so. For who is so stupid as not to foresee that the vast majority of the contributors to the Fund would be senseless school-boys and credulous shop-keepers. And these will have the right to vote for the use of the money. Besides, the contributors of a piece and Rs.10,000 will each have one vote. Under the circumstance can there be a shadow of doubt that the money may be any moment used against the interests of the Zemindars? At the beckon of any democrat the school-boy and shop-keeper contributors can muster in thousands at any meeting of the "National Council." Could the Zemindars assemble in larger numbers to outvote them when on any occasion it may be proposed to use the money against the interests of the Zemindars? That, of course, is an impossibility for the simple reason that there are more school boys and shopkeepers in India than there are Zemindars. Nor could the Zemindars accuse Surendra Baboo and his coadjutors of bad faith when the money thus actually came to be used against them. For they would at once reply that they never made it a secret that the money would be spent by the votes of the contributors and it was no fault of theirs if the Zemindars could not outvote the other contributors. If the Zemindars therefore have any regard for their own interests, let them keep aloof from this democratic Fund. If they wish to have a fund for the purposes of agitation surely they can have a separate fund in connection with the British Indian Association. Zemindars of India! be warned in time, and do not make provision for the cutting of your own throats with your own money by contributing to the so-called "National Fund."

16th August 1881. CAUTION.

SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Lall chand Chowdry of Chittagong. He was a landholder and merchant. He was a public spirited gentleman, and will be remembered for the bold stand he made for municipal independence in Chittagong. He was an Indian of the olden type and did not know English. He has left a worthy son.

WE HAVE RECEIVD a copy of the memorial which the Meerut Association, the Das Upkarini Hindu Sabha, the Arya Sumaj, the Kaystha Sabha and other public bodies and societies have submitted to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the extension of the term of office of the noble Marquis now at the head of the Government of India. The memorial is said to contain 6322 signatures. We are sorry we cannot make room for the memorial *in extenso*.

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THE MAHARAJA DHULLIP SING is selling off his jewels in view of his contemplated visit to India. The sum realized was £9,000 !

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE publishes the following telegram from Simla :

Simla, 13th August.—Very depressing telegrams are being received from many districts by the Government of India regarding the state of the crops in Northern India. An actual famine is not anticipated, but great scarcity is threatened. The reports from many districts state that the crops are half ruined, and unless rain falls within a few days, entire ruin must ensue.

Rain has since fallen in some parts of Northern India.

WE HEARTILY welcome the change of tone in the *Englishman* regarding the people of this country in connection with the Ilbert Bill. Our contemporary says :

No doubt, angry words have been uttered which have tended to obscure the true merits of the question at issue ; and, while no indignation that might be directed against the Government could be too severe, much of the indignation that has found expression against the natives has been unmerited. It is the Government, and not the native community, that is to blame for having cast this apple of discord in our midst and the Government, by its crooked devices, has done its worst to embitter the opposition.

We hope the revived good feeling will become stronger and stronger as the bitterness of the Ilbert Bill controversy becomes less and less. We hope our vernacular contemporaries will reciprocate the advance made by the *Englishman*.

THE LAST TWO MONTHS have been fruitful of additions to the newspaper and periodical press of Bengal. We have had on our table the first two issues of a new English weekly entitled the *Indian People*. It is readable, and full of comments on the topics of the day. We are sorry that last week we wrongly credited to the *Indian Echo* an extract from this paper regarding the National Fund.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of another weekly paper, entitled the *Indian Nation*. It is well got up and well written. It says that it belongs to no party and represents no particular interest. It proposes to be thoroughly national in its tone and aspirations. We wish it every success.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Kirti chunder Mitter. It was regarding this gentleman that a furious caste squabble raged for some years among the Kyasthas of Calcutta. He was a remarkable example of self-reliance. He amassed a large fortune and erected a big mansion for his residence. But in the full bloom of his career he has been snatched away. Such is life !

THE REIS AND RAYYET has the following on the Baranussy Ghose's Street murder case :

The present is a typical instance. It is only the Calcutta Police that at this time of day can beat an obnoxious citizen to death in the open street. It is only in the Calcutta Police that such a thing could be done and the men went Scot-free. We hope Mr. Rivers Thompson will spare some moments in the Course of his tour to this huge scandal which hitherto seething in silence has foamed up to the top. Could not Babu Nabo Kristo Ghose, the best of living detectives, who has just retired but is in Calcutta, be requested to undertake the job ? The best arrangement of course would be to send Mr. Monro out as the Hercules to clear the Augean Stable. He has a positive taste for the kind of work, and he is a match for any Calcutta *badmash*.

THE BENGALEE on the same subject :

That such a case should occur in this metropolis, and yet the murderer should go undetected, is what we should not have believed as possible, before the present occurrence. What are the Police doing ? What is the Deputy Commissioner doing ? Why have we such an expensive Police system at all, if a crime of this nature could be committed with impunity ? We hope the matter will be thoroughly sifted to the bottom. In the meantime the evidence taken at the Coroner's Court should be laid before the public.

Let us see what our Police authorities make of this case.

THE REIS AND RAYYET advocates a meeting for a testimonial to Mr. Riach, late editor of the *Statesman*. We hope it will not be an empty address. Make up a purse and present it to Mr. Riach. Can not the unexpended balance of the Fund for the Privy Council appeal in Babu Surendranath Banerjea's case be applied to this purpose ? Such an appropriation will be most legitimate, and we feel sure that the subscribers will to a man vote for it. By the bye the Committee which collected this fund ought to publish a detailed account of it. The subscribers ought to know how the money has been spent.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. The Civil Justice Report of British Burma for 1882. 2. Report on the Jails of the Punjab for 1882. 3. Report on Education in the Central Provinces for 1882-83. 4. Suggestions regarding Forest Administration in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 5. The "Dumb shall speak and the Deaf shall hear" or the Ryot, the zemindar and the Government—a Paper by Miss Florence Nightingale read at the East India Association on the 1st June 1883. 6. Christian Fellowship—a letter to the Right Rev. L. Menrin S. J. D. D. Vicar Apostolic of Bombay. By the Revd. Luke Rivington M. A. 7. Miscellaneous Algebraical Examples with Problems and Solutions. By Bhubunmohun Sen, Teacher, Julpiguri Zillah School. 8. N. W. P. Graduates' memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. and Oudh regarding employment in the Public Service. 9. Official correspondence regarding the Floods in Cachar. 10. General Results of the work of the Principal Indian Railways during the year 1878 to 1882 (Supplement to Part II, of the statistics of Indian Railway). 11. The second coming of Christ. By George Muller. 12. Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit being Sermon delivered therefrom by the Revd. C. H. Spurgeons. 13. Report of the meeting of the Calcutta International Exhibition Committee held on the 26th July 1883. 14. Rajbhukti—or Loyalty—a discourse in Bengali. By Aghorenath Chattopadhya. 15. Charu Kabita or Easy Poems in Bengali. By the late Hurrish Chunder Mitra 16. Nirbasita Sita a tragical poem on the exile of Sita in Bengali. By the late Hurrish Chunder Mitra. 17. Upanyas Rutnabali—or a series of stories in Bengali. By Damodar Mookerjea, Vol. I, Part II. 18. Opinion of Shaikh Inayat-ul-lah, Taluqdar of Saidanpur in the Barabari District, and a member of the Oudh British Indian Association, on the Oudh Tenant right question.

THERE were 193 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 11th August, of which 12 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 58 from fevers, 13 from bowel complaints, 9 from accidents, 15 from pthisis and asthma, 22 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 57. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 27·5.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, August 14.—Lord E. Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that negotiations were proceeding with the French Government, regarding the detention of Mr. Shaw, the Missionary at Tamatave.

15.—The House of Commons read, last night, a third time, the Bankruptcy Bill.

16.—The *Standard* publishes a telegram from the Cape stating that Cetewayo's men have defeated Usibepu, a heavy loss being experienced on both sides. Usibepu succeeded in escaping. The telegram further states that Cetewayo is recovering from his wounds.

16.—It is announced that the China Government has ordered two corvettes to be constructed at Kiel.

17.—Mr. Cross, replying to a question last night in the House of Commons, said that the Indian Government had been informed that a Russian merchant had arrived in Afghanistan, and had been admitted to an interview with the Amir, but that no importance was attached to the circumstance. The Hon'ble gentleman further stated that the Amir had up to the present time conformed to the arrangement to follow the advice of the British Government relative to external affairs of Afghanistan and that the Indian Government gives the Amir a lakh of rupees monthly to strengthen his position. Replying to a further question Mr. Cross said that the recommendation of the Indian Government to reorganize the Indian Army into four army corps had been disallowed by the Home Government because it would involve increased cost and also important changes in the British army.

Madrid, August 12.—It is officially announced to-day that the instruction has been suppressed. The suppression of several Republican journals has been ordered.

Paris August 12.—The Count de Chambord has suffered a severe relapse, and his condition is very precarious.

13.—Real Admiral Galiber has been appointed Commander of the French Naval Force in Madagascar in the place of Admiral Pierre.

14.—The Orleans Princes have been summoned to Frohsdorf. The Burmese Embassy, who have arrived here, disclaim the idea of a French protectorate, the only object of the negotiations being for a treaty of commerce.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject : Electro-Magnetic Rotations-Magnetization by Dynamic Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject : Laws of Reflection of Light.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1883.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE AMIR.

THE announcement that the Indian Government has determined to grant the Amir of Afghanistan a yearly subsidy of twelve lakhs, on condition that he will act in conformity with British interests and in a friendly spirit, has naturally drawn attention to Lord Ripon's Afghan policy. When the Liberals returned to power three years ago nobody dreamt that they would grant a regular subsidy out of the Indian Treasury to the Amir Abdul Rahman. We are told that this decision has been taken on the advice of Sir Lepel Griffin, who, it will be remembered, conducted the negotiations with the present Amir of Cabul in 1880. Sir Lepel has always been of opinion that if we do not make it worth Abdur Rahman's while to be friendly to us by paying him a handsome annual subsidy, he must become a dependent of Russia. The simple truth is, that without money the Amir cannot maintain himself on his throne, which is by no means a bed of roses, and his country is too poor to supply him with the income which he requires for this purpose. The position of Afghanistan enables its ruler to pay off the English against the Russians and *vice versa*. The Liberals, when they made over Afghanistan to Abdur Rahman, thought they had washed their hands of that country and would now leave its people to govern themselves ; but they have now taken a new departure in their Afghan policy.

The *Times* strongly approves of the step which the Indian Government has taken in this matter. The Thunderer writes :—"There will be a general disposition to approve of this measure without criticizing it too close how far it may be consistent with previous definitions of our Afghan policy. The objects of that policy admit of brief and simple statement, We desire above all to preserve the tranquility of the Afghan State, which can be only accomplished by the consolidation of the present Amir's authority. We wish also to keep the influence of Russian diplomacy excluded from it, and that can best be done by the same means, for Russia can have no excuse for violating the borders of a kingdom which is subject to a strong central authority. Lastly, we hope to inspire the Afghans and their rulers with a belief in the sincerity of our goodwill as well as in the firmness of our resolve to leave them in the undisturbed possession of their rights and liberties. Our objects are, therefore, few and plain." The objects, which the British Government has in view in granting the Amir of Cabul a regular subsidy out of the Indian Treasury, may be few and plain. But then the question naturally arises, will these objects be attained by the means adopted ? The preservation of the tranquillity of Afghanistan is a matter of great importance to us. Abdul Rahman has, no doubt, succeeded in proving himself to be by far the strongest and most capable member of the Barakazai family ; but whether he will be able to establish his authority over the whole of Afghanistan still remains to be seen. The writer in the *Times* is constrained by the very force of facts to admit that the Amir has not yet been able to assert his sovereign rights on the extreme districts of his kingdom. His authority in Herat, which to use the language of the *Times*, "is the undoubted bulwark of Afghanistan on the west," is merely nominal ; and yet if we want to have a strong peaceful and friendly Afghanistan beyond the frontier of India, it is essential that he should be the real ruler of the western districts. Now that the new treaty which Russia is just now concluding with Persia will secure her in the undisturbed possession of Merv and Sarrahs, her next objective point can only be Herat. But will the subsidy which the Indian Government has determined to grant the Amir enable him to consolidate his authority in Herat ? He would be a most sanguine man who should venture to assert this. The *Times* writes : "Although the Ameer has succeeded in his task beyond the most sanguine expectations there remains much for him to accomplish, and the mere preservation of peace monopolizes his attention and leaves him little time for dealing with urgent questions of administration and trade. The operations against the Shinwaris the other day were indicative not only of the normal unrest in Afghanistan, but of the difficulties which would at once beset the Ameer were it to become clear that he was embarrassed by

pecuniary need, and has exhausted the resources he has hitherto very effectually employed * * * The timely assistance afforded him after our withdrawal from the country enabled him to maintain his foothold, and to extend his jurisdiction; but the season has come when, if he is to carry on and complete the work so well begun, he must receive further pecuniary assistance from the Government of India. That he has shewn himself well worthy of our support and consideration cannot be disputed, and the Government of India has come to the wise decision to anticipate his possible necessities by bestowing upon him an annual subsidy which will supply therewith the nucleus of a revenue sufficient for his requirements." Admitting for the sake of argument that the annual subsidy which the Indian Government has determined to bestow upon the Amir will enable him to establish his authority throughout Afghanistan we doubt very much whether that circumstance will effectually exclude his country from the influence of Russian diplomacy. The theory of the Government is, that so long as Affghanistan, is united in itself and obedient to the commands of a ruler seated in Cabul, Russia will not be able to find any pretext for interfering in its affairs. But those who hold this opinion forget that the Amir if he coquets with the English or Russian subjects, his unruly subjects will go their own way. We hear a good deal of the friendliness of Abdur Rahman towards the English But what does Sir Lepel Griffin say? In a remarkable letter on the Liberal policy in Affghanisthan addressed to the *Times* a little while ago, which we noticed in these columns at the time of its appearance, Sir Lepel writes:—"The Ameer whom we placed on the throne in August 1880, is no more friendly than his predecessors were, and Russian intrigue is as unceasing and audacious to-day in Affghanisthan as it was in the days of Shere Ali." If so, how will the bestowal of an annual subsidy upon Abdur Rahman have the effect of excluding Affghanisthan from the influence of Russian diplomacy? And when our rulers say that they hope to inspire the Afghans with a belief in the sincerity of their good will, we can only smile at their simplicity. Do what the English may, the Affghans will never be convinced that the mighty conquerors of India do not entertain any designs against the independence of their country. The truth is, the English are looked upon with the profoundest suspicion and distrust throughout the East. As the President of the Royal Geographical Society pertinently remarked in the course of a speech seven years ago:—"We must not complain that our reputation takes its complexion from our conquest and progress in Asia—the history of which in broad outline at least is perfectly well known in China if not all over Asia. How we begun by asking for privilege to trade and ended by annexing provinces after disastrous war is no secret. Whatever explanation or defence we may have to offer as to the causes of this inevitable advance from trading factories to empire, we can scarcely expect any Eastern sovereign or people to attach much credit to them. We must be content to trade and negotiate weighted with the heavy burden of distrust and suspicion." The sooner this is clearly realised by our rulers the better. It should be clearly understood that the Affghans have no more love for the Russians than they have for the English. They would resent interference from Turkistan as they have resented it from India. If the Russians threaten the independence of their country they will throw themselves upon the protection of England and *vice versa*.

In these circumstances, we do not see what good will be derived from the annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees, which the Indian Government has determined to bestow upon the Amir of Cabul. We readily concede that it is most desirable to exclude Russian influence from Afghanisthan; but this important object cannot be attained by rendering pecuniary assistance to the ruler of that country. The only way in which this can be effectually accomplished is to give Russia distinctly to understand that any interference on her part with the internal affairs of Afghanistan will be regarded by the English as *causus belli* and will be followed by declaration of war.

THE ILBERT BILL.

THE more the Anglo-Indians agitate the subject of the Ilbert Bill, the more is it made clear that the Government is determined to pass it. There is, however, a change in the tone of the agitation, which we highly appreciate. Time has evidently had some effect upon those, who hold in their hands the leading strings of the movement. A second deputation of the London Committee of the Anglo Indian Association waited upon the Secretary of State for India with a memorial against the Ilbert Bill. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Pugh M. P. He stated that the deputation, represented a committee consisting of over 700 members, of whom 250 were unofficial Europeans, leaving over 450 men who had served Her Majesty in India. The memorialists rested their prayer on a fair and reasonable ground. Mr. Pugh said: "The deputation were convinced that if the Bill should become law, it would be a hindrance to the approximation of the races, and it was because the Bill would not promote the approximation of the races, but would have a directly contrary effect that they wished to make public their views on the matter." Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who presented the memorial, said:

After what has been said by Mr. Pugh it is perhaps hardly necessary that I should disclaim, as I should wish to disclaim in the most emphatic terms, not only for myself, but for all of those who are associated with me in this movement, the imputation that we are actuated by hostile or illiberal feelings towards the natives of India. For my own part I can most truly affirm that during the greater part of my long Indian life one of the most prominent objects to which my time and attention were constantly devoted was the moral and intellectual advancement of my native fellow subjects, and the fulfilment of the pledges given to them and the prospects held out to them by some of the most eminent statesmen of past times. In the memorial which has been presented to your lordship there is very full statement of the reasons which appear to the opponents of the Bill now in question to condemn that measure, and to show that, while it is not demanded in the interests of the very limited section of the native community which it will affect, it is certain to be very prejudicial to the best interests of the Indian community at large. I will not attempt to go over those reasons, but there are one or two points connected with this matter which I should like to urge very briefly upon your lordship's attention. In the first place, I am aware that it is thought by many persons, and even by some of those who consider the introduction of this Bill to have been unwise, that, after the hopes and expectations which have been aroused in the native mind and the agitation which has taken place, it is now too late to withdraw the measure. This consideration, and the consideration that the Government of a great Empire, having introduced such a measure as this, can hardly recede from it without some diminution to its credit and reputation, are considerations which must naturally be weighed by Her Majesty's Government. We who are urging the withdrawal of this Bill, and especially those among us who have filled high and responsible offices in India, do not at all ignore the considerations to which I have referred; but our contention is that in this case, as in so many cases, which occur in human affairs, the Government have before them a choice of difficulties, and that the real question is, not whether there is a course which is absolutely free from objection, but which of two or three courses, all of them more or less open to question, is likely on the whole to be most conducive to the welfare of the Empire. And looking at the question from this point of view, as practical men intimately acquainted with the natives of India, appreciating their merits and knowing their defects, we are persuaded that the mischief of passing this Bill will be far greater than the inconvenience of withdrawing it.

We highly appreciate this return of good feeling. It has no Bransonian tinge about it. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, however, marred the effect of his otherwise excellent speech by dragging to notice certain "brutal outrages by natives upon European ladies." He was followed by Mr. Seton-Karr, General Hopkinson, Mr. Maclean and Col. Malleson. Lord Kimberley returned the following reply:

Gentlemen,—I have had the advantage of reading the memorial which has been presented to me, for Mr. Pugh was good enough to give me a copy, and I need scarcely say that I shall make a point of transmitting it without delay to Lord Ripon. With regard to the argument which I have heard, you no doubt can remember that upon the occasion of Lord Lytton's motion in the House of Lords, I myself and two of my colleagues stated very fully the arguments which had induced the Government to arrive at a conclusion favourable to the measure to which you have referred to-day. I think it would be quite unnecessary, and in all probability unwise, that I should now repeat those arguments. I confess that my natural instinct for debate would prompt me to make a little attempt to deal with some of the remarks that I have heard to-day. But there are only two that I will allude to, because I do not think that the matter is likely to be advanced by controversial arguments on one side or the other. I was rather pained to hear Sir Alexander Arbuthnot quoting the occurrence of two or three acts of violence of some natives. I cannot see how the commission of brutal crimes, which are committed by men in other countries as well as by some natives of India, can affect the character of native gentlemen who are likely to exercise jurisdiction under this Bill. And I should rather be disposed to make some observations on such an argument as was used by another gentleman—that because certain Irishmen have, unfortunately, committed very grievous agrarian crimes that, therefore no Irishman is fitted to sit upon the Irish Bench in Ireland. There is one other thing that I should like to refer to. We have had an interesting letter read of Mr. Lewin Bowring, late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and I was curious to know the principal argument which he would make use of as showing by his experience that the committal of magisterial powers to natives had proved a failure, and would be likely to prove a failure. But the only thing I could gather was this—that he had nominated two native magistrates, and that one had turned out a success and the other a failure. Well, I have had to do with a great many public officers, and I am sorry to say that there are a certain number of Europeans who proved failures and who did not realize the expectations formed with regard to them. That does not constitute any argument in such a case as this. I will not pursue the argument further. I am very glad, indeed, that you have afforded me this opportunity of stating that Her Majesty's Government adhere entirely to their approval of the principle of the Bill as stated in Lord Hartington's despatch of December last, and we have not the slightest intention of instructing the Government of India to withdraw the Bill. You know, of course (and it has been referred to by some of the speakers), that Lord Ripon has referred the Bill which was laid before the Legislative Council to the local governments and some other local bodies. He has not yet received the whole of the representations which are expected from those Governments and bodies. When they are received I have no doubt that in transmitting them to this country, he will express the opinion of the Government of India upon the subject, and it may be very possible that the Government of India may come to the conclusion that it is desirable to introduce certain modifications into the Bill as brought before the Legislative Council not inconsistent with its general principle. I am, sure, however, that the deputation will not expect me to allude in any way to any particular point in which the Bill may possibly be modified, because it would be very wrong that I should express an opinion before I know the views of the Government of India, and also the opinions of the various local governments on those various details. I hope that the deputation who have brought this matter very fully before me will not consider I give a curt answer. I have not the least desire to do so, and I am sensible of the weight and importance of the deputation which has waited upon me, and I have nothing to complain of in the memorial which has been presented to me. The views of the memorialists are stated in clear, plain, and forcible, and also temperate, language, and it is a distinct advantage to the Government that they should receive a large body of gentlemen who, although I do not agree with them, entertain very strong views on a question of this kind, that they should lay those views before the Government and give us an opportunity of considering them.

The courage and frankness with which Lord Kimberley spoke deserve the highest admiration. His Lordship justly rebuked Sir Alexander Arbuthnot for citing the few cases of outrage committed by some low and ignorant natives upon European ladies. Well did Lord Kimberley say, "I cannot see how the commission of brutal, crimes, which are committed by men in other countries as well as by some natives of India, can affect the character of native gentlemen who are likely to exercise jurisdiction under this Bill." His Lordship also pointed out that because certain Irishmen have unfortunately committed very grievous agrarian outrages, it did not necessarily follow that no Irishman was fitted to sit upon the Irish Bench in Ireland. As for some Native Magis-

trates turning out failures, Lord Kimberley remarked: "Well, I have had to do with a great many public officers, and I am sorry to say that there are a certain number of Europeans who proved failures and who did not realize the expectations formed with regard to them." His Lordship distinctly declared that "Her Majesty's Government adhered entirely to the approval of the principle of the Bill," and that "they had not the slightest intention of instructing the Government of India to withdraw the Bill, though they may agree to reasonable modifications of it." What the modifications will be we do not know, but we hope that if the principle be adhered to, it will not be nullified by its too limited application. We believe that the ultimate decision on the subject rests with Her Majesty's Government. Lord Ripon will doubtless give his opinion as to the modifications which may be deemed desirable, but the final decision we believe will be left to Her Majesty's Government. The opinions of the local officers and the local Governments will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government to enable them to come to a just and righteous conclusion.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT IN THE CONTEMPT CASE.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which heard the appeal of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, was composed of Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Montagu Smith, Sir Robert Collier, and Sir Arthur Hobhouse. The petitioner was represented by Mr. Cowie and Mr. Woodroffe, late of the Calcutta bar. As far as the case rested on the arguments and ability of Counsel the petitioner had no reason for complaint. The judgment was delivered by Sir Barnes Peacock. In one sense it was unfortunate that Sir Barnes was the spokesman of the bench, because while Chief Justice of Bengal he had held without going into argument that the High Court had summary jurisdiction in cases of contempt committed outside the Court. But we should bear in mind that Sir Barnes Peacock was associated with three other distinguished English lawyers, who could not have had any prejudice or foregone conclusion in the matter. One of them was no less a personage than Sir Arthur Hobhouse, distinguished for his enlightened and generous sympathy for the people of India. When such was the case, it would be absurd to hold that Sir Barnes Peacock's judgment was the result of Indian training, however we might regret it on political or moral grounds. The Privy Council as might be expected chiefly dwelt on the question of summary jurisdiction. After carefully examining the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code their Lordships held that the High Court had jurisdiction. Their arguments may be thus summed up: They remark that the Penal Code merely defines the several offences thereby created, and provides the punishments to which offenders are to be liable. It does not at all affect the procedure by which offenders are to be brought to punishment. It is only by the Code of Criminal Procedure read in conjunction with the Penal Code that the jurisdiction of the High Court to commit for contempt was, if at all, affected. Section 228 of the Penal Code, which was referred to in the arguments, does not apply to the present case; it relates merely to insult or interruption to a public servant while sitting in a stage of judicial proceeding. It does not provide against a contempt of Court committed by the publication of a libel out of Court when the Court is not sitting. The Chapter 21 "of defamation" does not define "contempt of Court," or make any provision for the punishment of a contempt of Court by the publication of a libel reflecting upon a Judge in his judicial capacity, or in reference to his conduct in the discharge of his public duties. The offence, as a case of defamation, might doubtless have been punished under that Chapter with simple imprisonment not exceeding two years, or with fine, or with both. If the procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code had been adopted and the petitioner had been convicted of simple defamation, under Chapter 21 of the Penal Code, and after his apology, had been sentenced by the Court to two months' imprisonment, there would have been no pretence for an application for leave to appeal against the conviction. But it is not because the publisher might have been punished for defamation that he could not be punished summarily as for a contempt of Court. Lord Hardwicke, in the case of the *Champion* (2) "Atkyns," 469)says:—"To be sure Mr. Solicitor-General has put it upon the right footing, that notwithstanding this should be a libel, yet, unless it is contempt of Court, I have no cognizance of it. For whether it is a libel against public or private persons the only method is to proceed at law." The libel in the present case was clearly a contempt of Court. It is contended, however, on the part of petitioner that by reason of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Court could not deal with it as a contempt of Court, or punish the offender by commitment in a summary manner. Several sections of that Code were referred to. Section 198 enacts, among other things, that no Court shall take cognizance of an offence under Chapter 21 of the Indian Penal Code—*i. e.* the Chapter "Of defamation" except upon a complaint made by some persons aggrieved by such offence. "Complaint" is defined in Section 4 as to mean the allegation, made orally or in writing, to a Magistrate with a view to his taking action. Section 195 enacts that no Court shall take cognizance of an offence under Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code (that is, the offering insult to a public servant while sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding), when such offence is committed in, or the relation to any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction or on the complaint of such Court, or some other Court to which it is subordinate. It is scarcely possible to suppose that the procedure above pointed out was intended to apply to the case of a libel upon the High Court or a libel upon one of the Judges thereof imputing corruption, misconduct, or incapacity in the discharge of his public duties, or a libel such as that set out in the petition. Section 480, and the two following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure were referred to in the argument in support of the petition; but they do not apply to a case of libel or defamation out of Court while the Court is not sitting, and have no direct bearing on the present case. It was contended, on the part of the petitioner, that the procedure provided by the Code of 1882 was the only one which could be adopted, and Section 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, was referred to in support of that contention. Their Lordships are of opinion that contempt of the High Court by a libel such as the present published out of Court when the Court is not sitting, is not included in the words "offences under the Indian Penal Code," although the contempt may include defamation. An offence is something more than mere defamation and is different in character. It is an offence which is punishable by the High Court in a summary manner, by the common law of Engand by fine or imprisonment, or both. That part of the English law was introduced into the Presidency towns when the late Supreme Courts were respectively established by the Charter of Justice. The High Courts in the Presidencies are Superior Courts of Record, and the offence of contempt and the power of the High Court for punishing it are the same there as in this country (Section 5 Moore,) not by virtue of the Penal Code for British India and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. but by virtue of the common law of England. The word "All offences under any other law," in Section 5, cannot be intended to include a contempt like the present for which no provision is made by the Code. Their Lordships having decided that the libel was a contempt of Court and that the High Court had jurisdiction to commit the petitioner for a period of two months the case is not a proper one for an appeal to Her Majesty. Accordingly the application for leave to appeal is rejected.

We were one of those, who had held for reasons adduced that the High Court had no summary jurisdiction in cases of contempt committed not at the face of the Court but when the Privy Council has ruled otherwise, it is useless to urge that contention. It is now laid down by the highest court in the United Kingdom that the High Court has summary jurisdiction. It is now for the public and the Government to consider whether such summary jurisdiction is consistent with the welfare of the people of this country. Of course it cannot be denied that under the common law of England summary jurisdiction of this kind is vested in courts of record, but there is a wide disparity between England and India. In England the judiciary is composed of some of the ablest and most high-minded lawyers and jurists; it is watched by a most intelligent, powerful and sympathetic press; and the interests of the people are protected by the first legislative assembly in the world. Under such circumstances the Judges in England may fairly be vested with powers, which cannot ordinarily be vested in Judges in this country. The paramount considerations of justice therefore require that the law of trial for contempt of court committed outside the court should be revised. Lord Ripon will confer a real boon upon the people of this country, if he can see his way to this necessary and wholesome law reform.

THE POONA RYOTS' BANK.

AT a meeting recently held in Exeter Hall under the auspices of the East India Association and presided over by Mr. John Bright, Sir William Wedderburn, of the Bombay Civil Service, now on furlough in England, read an interesting paper on the important subject which heads this article. Sir William, it is well known, has for years made the agrarian problem in the Deccan his special study and his utterances in it are entitled to attentive consideration. In the course of his lucid and able paper Sir William Wedderburn explained that in the Deccan the arrangement is a sort of partnership between the ryot who is a peasant proprietor on the one part, and the village sowcar, who is the capitalist, on the other. The ryot owns the land and cattle and supplies the labour, while the sowcar maintains him and family until the harvest becomes available and provides cash to pay the Government assessment and for incidental expenses. Sir William clearly showed that the ryot could not exist without borrowing money. The agrarian problem in the Deccan, therefore is how to supply him capital without the loan becoming the cause of his ruin. Sir William Wedderburn warmly supported the scheme, which was announced by Sir E. Baring in his admirable speech on the Bill to amend the Land Improvement Act in November last, He pointed out that Government wished as far as possible to improve the system under which agricultural advances from the Treasury were made and recovered under the Act, but that they hoped much more from private enterprise; and he asked the meeting to encourge the local efforts made in India in the direction of raising capital for ryots' banks by securing for the enterprise some active and effectual support in England. Sir William Wedderburn assured the British public that the undertaking rests on a good commercial basis. He said:—"The special advantages of India as a field for such enterprise are the large margin from cultivation when capital provides irrigation and manure, the merits of the ryot as an honest debtor, the existence of a skilled agency for money-lending, and the favourable attitude of Government. He wished all present could witness the almost magical transformation effected in the city of Poona by means of water and manure. In no other country does capital employed upon land give so rich and certain a return. The ryot is a model paymaster being filled with religious desire to pay his debts—not only those incurred by himself, but also those incurred by his father and even remote ancestors. To have ancestral debts unpaid is in his age a shameful thing; it is as though he refused to his father due funeral rites. This strong religious sentiment is, indeed, the sheet anchor of the ryot's credit."

Mr. Bright and Sir James Caird strongly supported Sir William Wedderburn's views. The former gentleman justly remarked that it is obvious to any one who knows any thing of these matters that capital employed in agriculture in any country must be absolutely unprofitable to the cultivators, if he has to pay interest at 36 or even 24 per cent on it. Mr.

Bright exhorted his countrymen to do what they can to ameliorate the condition of the teeming dumb millions of India. He observed :—"If *there be one place in* the world and one people in the world whose interests we are bound, to consider, it appears to me that that country is India, and that population is the population of India. Mostly through the policy of our fathers that vast empire, with its countless population, is placed under the Government of England. It may remain so for a long period; but be it long or be it short, we, at least, who have not the responsibility of the conquest and do not look for further acquisitions of territory there—we have a great and solemn duty laid upon us—a duty in which our own interests are concerned just as much as the interests of the population of India. If there has been wrong done to the people of that empire in past times—and doubtless there has been much wrong—let us in our duty and generation, at least, if it be possible make such compensation as may be in our power by dealing out to them, in every form which comes before us, that mercy and justice which a distant and conquered people have a right to demand from us." Noble words these and worthy of the high minded and eminent statesman, who uttered them! Sir James Caird pertinently pointed out that the danger of failure in such an experiment as that proposed was the risk of such an enhancement of rent by the Government as would swallow up the growing profit of the cultivator. It is a pity Sir James Caird who is admittedly the highest living authority on agricultural matter, did not enter fully into this important point. When the Government scheme of establishing agricultural banks in the Deccan through the agency of private enterprise aided by the State, was first announced by the retiring Finance Minister in November last, we frankly stated that we did not feel sanguine as to the success of the experiment proposed to be tried. We have for a long time held that the establishment of State agricultural banks is the only possible solution of the problem. It now seems that the bankers of Poona who were at first very eager to take up the Government scheme have seen reasons to moderate their zeal. The *Pioneer* writes:—"The bankers and Vakeels of Poona were delighted with the meetings summoned by the Judge [Sir William Wedderburn] and cheered to the echo of his philanthrophic sentiments. But when the distribution of *pan-supari* was over they began to reflect. Finally they urged that without the co-operation of the Bombay capitalists they could not move. Accordingly reference was made to Bombay. A leading merchant at once came forward and said that if the Government asked him as a favour to join the business he would give a handsome subscription. But he wished it to be clearly understood that he was prompted by philanthropy, and not by commercial considerations He would expect the rewards which Government could give for public spirit, but he did not expect any return for his money." The Government also, if our contemporary is to be believed, began to entertain doubts whether it would not incur odium by making its revenue collectors the agents for collecting the debts and interest due to the association. At present the collector and his assistants are regarded by the ryots as their friends; but it was a question whether they would continue to be so regarded if they took upon themselves the functions of dunners and distrainers for a commercial company." There is, we must confess, a great deal of truth in this view. It is beyond question that the institution of agricultural banks is a measure which is urgently required in India; but the measure, we are firmly convinced, will not succeed unless it is undertaken by the State. This is the opinion we expressed in November last, in discussing Mr. Crosthwaite's Bill to amend the Land Improvement Act, and to that opinion we still adhere. If agricultural banks are established as commercial undertakings, the attempt will only end in failure, for all commercial undertakings depend for their success on their dividends.

If the Government is really sincere in its desire to relieve the Deccan ryot, it must first revise its rigid and harsh revenue-system, which lies at the root of the evil, and then talk of the institution of agricultural banks. When Mr. Hope introduced the Agriculturists Relief Bill three years ago he stated that "to the revenue system must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the ryot, and the burden of the land revenue demand is one of the causes of the ryot's embarrassed condition." Sir Robert Egerton, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the course of the debate, said "that too little attention had been paid to this cause, which must, in a great degree, have contributed to, if it did not entirely originate, the difficulties of the Deccan ryots." And even Lord Lytton remarked :—"He was personally disposed to believe that the rigidity of our present revenue system might in various directions be relaxed with great benefit to the cultivator unaccompanied by any serious inconvenience to the State." Three years have elapsed since these words were uttered, but nothing has yet been done towards altering the revenue system of the Deccan, though, during this period Mr. Hope's famous Act has been twice tinkered. In discussing that question we have said over and over again that the disease should be probed to the bottom. The application of feeble remedies, which scarcely touch the surface of existing evils, lays the foundation of new troubles for the future.

WILL THE MURDER GO UNAVENGED?

WILL the murder of Tincouri Sircar, to which we adverted last week, go unavenged? Will the culprit or culprits implicated in this foul outrage remain undetected and unpunished? The verdict of the Jury that the poor man died from the effects of injuries inflicted by some Policemen has sent a thrill of horror and fear through the Native town. What has been the fate of Tincouri may be that of any body else. It may be the lot of any one to come into loggerheads with some Policeman or other, and if it be followed by the sudden and summary exit of the unfortunate man from this world, then where is public safety? The Police are the protectors of the people, and if the protector should prove the devourer, as the Bengali adage has it, what hope is left? The Deputy Commissioner of Police, we believe, is making every effort to find out the culprits, but we do not know what success has attended his efforts. It would be disgraceful to the whole Police, if they should fail to trace out the culprits. What would the Police have done if a private individual had been implicated in the matter? What would they have done, if the victim had not been a poor compositor but a big Raja, or an influential European? Would they not have by this time flooded the town with placards offering reward and driven in pikes where a needle could not be driven in? There have been many cases in which at the outset not the slightest thread or clue could be found, and yet the Police, working with intelligence, shrewdness and perseverance, have discovered enormous facts, proved their authenticity, and established the identity of the men implicated. It cannot be said that our Police are deficient in capacity or skill. In many a case they have given indubitable proofs of highly developed detective capacity. In England marvellous discoveries have been made by the Police. Take the murder case of Lord George Cavendish. The discovery of the authors of that foul plot will remain a standing monument of detective capacity in the annals of the Police administration of England. Are we to be told that there is no such capacity in the Calcutta Police? Is there not one man in the metropolitan Police force of India, who can discover the man or men, who have committed the dastardly act complained of? This case is we think comparatively easy. With regard to it it cannot be said that there is no clue. The Jury has so far cleared up the matter upon the evidence tendered that the injuries, which resulted in the death of the poor man, were inflicted by one or more Policemen. So that the culprit or culprits must be in the body of the Police, and the enquiry must be limited to that body. Then it is not the whole Police force, which is implicated. The circumstances of the case necessarily point suspicion to one section of the Police, viz., the Jorasanko section, but not to the whole section—only to some men of that body. According to the evidence adduced one constable, if we are informed aright, had threatened the deceased during the day. Then according to the report of the Police Inspector several constables had escorted the man to the thanna, and surely they know or ought to know what had actually occurred. If in a comparatively clear case of this kind the Police fail to establish the identity of the men, who committed the crime, then what is it worth? Has the Deputy Commissioner of Police put the best men under him on the scent? Cannot the Okhoy Kumars and Sreenaths bring their instincts into play? Poor Kallynath Bose is dead, but is there no one who can replace him? We fully sympathize with Mr. Wilkins in his present position; we have ample faith in him, and make no doubt that he will try his utmost; we hope his exertions will ultimately prove successful and satisfy the demands of justice. But if he should fail, which we hope not, that is no reason that the attempt to find out the culprits should be given up. It is a peculiar case. Not only a poor subject of the Queen has met with a violent death, but death at the hands of the constituted guardians of the people. It is this circumstance which invests the case with more than ordinary importance, and which makes us insist upon a thorough and sifting enquiry. We hope it will not be said that the machinery of the British Government has failed to trace out the culprits, among its own servants, who committed the foul deed in the heart of the metropolis of the Indian empire.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE ARE glad to be in a position to state that Lord Ripon will not leave the helm of Indian affairs till 1885. As regards the Ilbert Bill His Lordship's position is this—he will lay before the Secretary of State for India the reports of the local officers and the local Governments and abide by the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

THE OUTLOOK in Northern India is by no means cheering. A friend writes to us as follows:

We have had no rain here since the 24th of July and the crops are suffering severely from the prolonged drought. If it does not rain within one week, we shall probably have a wide-spread and severe famine like that of 1877-78. I hope this dire calamity will yet be averted by a timely rain-fall.

THE FOLLOWING is the result of allotment of the New Loan of two crores and a half advertized for by the Government of India:

Aggregate amount of Tenders	13,42 05,500
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	98-9
Tenders at that rate received, per cent	70
Total amount of accepted Tenders	2,50,00,000
Total amount to be received by Government	2,46,55,685
Average rate at which the Loan is issued	98-10

AT THE meeting held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, under the auspices of the British Indian Committee the under-mentioned gentlemen were present:

The chair was occupied by Sir John Budd Phear, formerly Judge, and latterly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, and among those present were Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., Mr., Thorold Rogers, M. P., Mr. Henry Lee, M. P., Mr. Woodall, M. P., Mr. Bryce, M. P., Mr. Cheetham, M. P., Mr. Hopwood, M. P., Mr. Cropper, M. P., Mr. Illingworth, M. P., Mr. J. R. Holland, M P, Mr. Hodson Pratt, Chairman *pro tem* of the Committee, Mr. George Foggo, and Mr. A. K. Settna, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. C. Macrae, Major Evans Bell, Mr. Alfred Hagard, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. J. Seymbur Keay, Mr. O. C. Mullick, Mr. G. J. Holyoke, &c. Many Native gentlemen studying in England for the Bar and Civil Service were also present.

A number of letters expressing regret at inability to be present were read from Mr, Thomas Burt, M. P. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., Sir George Campbell, Major John Cripps (Bengal Staff Corps), Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Bart., Professor Wm. Markby, L. L. D. (Reader in Indian Law at the University of Oxford, formerly Judge of High Court, Calcutta), Mr. R. T. Reid, M. P., Q C., Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart. (Bombay Civil Service), Mr. Samuel Laing, M. P., (formerly Finance Minister of India), his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Camperdown, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart, Dr. John Webster, Mr. T. Rhys David, Lord Lawrence, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, Mr. A. Sconce (late Bengal Civil Service and Judge of the High Court Calcutta), Professor Max Muller, Lord Northbrook, &c.

This was not a packed meeting. Mr. George Foggo was we believe formerly President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

WE GIVE below the following extracts from some of the letters read:

The Duke of Argyll wrote :—"I presume that the only part of Lord Ripon's policy with which the meeting will be concerned is that which contemplates the eligibility of the Natives of India to judicial positions in which they may have occasion, sometimes, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, as well as over Natives. Of the general principle involved in this proposal, I have no hesitation in expressing my cordial approval, (cheers), and my conviction that the opposite course—of excluding all Natives of India, however highly qualified, from Indian appointments in which they may have to deal with offences of Europeans—is a course at variance with our duty and with our highest interests in the Government of India." (Cheers.) Lord Camperdown wrote :—"Lord Ripon's policy appears to me quite unobjectionable ; and it is difficult to understand how such an excitement has arisen about what is in itself a very small matter." (Hear, hear.) Sir Charles Trevelyan had written :—"Mr. Ilbert's Bill has my entire support. I feel confident that it will be approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, for its rejection would be a direct reversal of the policy which has been steadily pursued for the last 50 years, with the object of enabling the natives of India to take a substantial part in the administration of the affairs of their own country. The apprehension entertained in some quarters of bad consequences from the limited and well-guarded extension of the jurisdiction proposed to be conferred in the Bill upon Native Magistrates, appears to me to be entirely without foundation. (Cheers.) The Natives of India have shown special capacity for judicial functions, and their exercise in this case will be confined to persons whose fitness has been tested by the manner in which they have acquitted themselves in subordinate situations." (Cheers.) Professor Max Muller wrote :—"I have from the begining felt a real admiration for Lord Ripon's sober policy in the Government of India. As to the so-called Ilbert's Bill, I never cared much for it. I think it might have waited until it was more strongly asked for. But to withdraw it would be, I fear, a fatal mistake. (Cheers.) It would imply an insult, quite uninvited by Native Judges who stand as in their moral character as most English Judges—I should even venture to say higher than some, though to mention names might seem odious." (Laughter, and cheers.) Lord Lawrence wrote :—"I entirely concur in Lord Ripon's Indian policy, and I hope that it will be successfully carried out." (Cheers.) Mr. S. Laing, M. P., wrote :—Having served in India under Lord Canning, I am convinced that this policy of Lord Ripon, which is, in effect, the continuation of his own, would have had the warm support of that great and good Viceroy. (Cheers.) The clamour against it reminds me of the very similar clamour, from very similar classes which was raised against 'Clemency Canning,' as he was then termed by way of opprobrium, because, after the Mutiny he protected the Natives of India from the indiscriminate vengeance of the Europeans. (Cheers.) In less than two years' time, this policy had changed into one universal respect and esteem from all classes, and I venture to predict that the result will be same in the case of Lord Ripon, if supported by the Government and by public opinion at home, he proceeds to carry out resolutely the policy of extending a larger share in the civil administration of their own country to the educated Natives of India." (Cheers.) Lord Northbrook said :—"It seems to me to be very desirable to show that opinion is not all one way."

The opinions of the intellectual and governing classes of England are represented in the above extracts.

MR. MACLEAN, the London Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, has the following anent the Ilbert Bill :

Lord Kimberley received yesterday the deputation of Anglo-Indians appointed to present the Memorial against Mr. Ilbert's Bill. The reply he gave us was, in my opinion, less unfavourable than might have been anticipated. * * * * The general impression is that the disabling provisions of the Bill, affecting Honorary European Magistrates, will be abandoned, and that the enabling provisions will be so restricted as only to apply to First-class Native Magistrates and Sessions Judges. After the Bill in this shape has been passed, it may be taken for granted that the Government of India will be very careful never to appoint a Native Civilian who has attained the rank of First-class Magistrate or Sessions Judge to any district in which there is a European population. It is obvious that in such a modified form the concession to Native feeling will be quite illusory, while the principle of the Bill will be quite as objectionable as ever to Europeans. The compromise will, therefore, please nobody.

We submit it is yet too early to anticipate compromise.

WE HAVE no wish to quarrel with the *Englishman* about the construction our contemporary puts upon Mr. Keswick's words at the meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association, which we criticised in our last. The writer says :

Mr. Keswick felt it his duty to warn the Government that the passing of the Bill would have the effect of intensifying, rather than of allaying, the present agitation. "It must not think," he said, "that the trouble will end with the passing of the Bill; the application of it will be a thousand times more disastrous." Does this, asks our contemporary, "threaten a white mutiny? The Englishman is said to be loyal to law ; he may oppose a Bill so long as it is on the anvil, but when it is once passed into law, he loyally submits to it." Does Mr. Keswick "mean that, if the Bill becomes law, Englishmen will not submit to it?"

Now the *Hindoo Patriot* must know, as well as we do, that the repeal of a law is just as legitimate an object of agitation as the defeat of a pending Bill. The natives themselves, with the support of the *Patriot*, have quite recently shown that they are fully aware of this, by their action in the matter of the Vernacular Press Act. Our contemporary must also know, if he knows anything of human nature, that agitation for the repeal of a law passed in a defiance of the unanimous condemnation of those whom it affects, is likely to be embittered by a sense of consummated wrong from which agitation against a mere project of legislation is free.

We are quite willing to accept our contemporary's explanation. We do not for a moment believe that Mr. Keswick really meant any harm in the sense of our interrogatories. But we do object to his words. Accustomed as we are to moderation of language,—and in this unpleasant controversy, our worst enemies will not deny, we have endeavoured to preserve the balance of our mind, we do not like that leading Englishmen in this country, whose example has a direct effect upon the Indian mind, should give expression to hard words, which are liable to be misconstrued. Of course the Anglo-Indians will have a perfect right to agitate for the repeal of what they consider an obnoxious law, but we do not think that "the application of it will be a thousand times more disastrous." The mischief as far as antagonism of feeling is concerned has been done, and we cannot believe that the gravity of the mischief will be surpassed by any agitation for the repeal of the law. As for the comparison instituted between the agitation against the Vernacular Press Act and the Ilbert Bill, it does not we submit hold good. The Vernacular Press Act was passed at one sitting *sans* notice, *sans* any discussion by the public, while the Ilbert Bill, if it be passed, will be passed after full discussion both here and in England. Aye, the Bill has already been discussed thread-bare, though it has not yet been referred to a Select Committee.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS in noticing our comments on Mr. Keswick's speech goes further than the *Englishman*. It says :

The *Hindoo Patriot* is too able a paper to fall into transparent mistakes without having an object in doing so. We are, therefore, sorry to observe that he wilfully misinterprets Mr. Keswic's recent speech at the Town Hall on the subject of the Ilbert Bill.

Again :

Now, this is only a revival of the absurd story that the European community has menaced the Government or the Viceroy. No menace, no threat, was thought of, but attention was drawn to the fact that the agitation would not be cured, would not be stopped, by the passing of the Bill. The true difficulty would begin when men find themselves compelled to do as a matter of law what they may now do as matter of good-will, or a matter of confidence. Should any difficulty arise in the case of an European tried before a native Magistrate after the passing of the Bill, the agitation would revive, and not improbably be more bitter than ever. It is this difficulty which Mr. Evans and Mr. Thomas alluded to in Council, and reference to which guided that part of Sir Steuart Bayley's speech which expresses sympathy with the European community. The idea is not a new one. Mr. Keswick did not put it forward the other day for the first time, and it is undoubtedly a difficulty which Government should not be allowed to overlook or forget. But to point out the consequences of the Bill is a widely different thing to holding out threats to the Government, and, we regret to observe, that the *Patriot* should have made so plainly a mistake with a purpose.

So the *Daily News* does not think that Mr. Keswick's words imply agitation for the repeal of the law. Our contemporary refers to practical difficulty, and we confess we understood the words in that sense. If this is the opinion of the *Daily News*, then we do not see how we have misinterpreted Mr. Keswick, and that with a "purpose." What "purpose?" The English language is foreign to us, but it is not foreign to the Englishmen, who are at the helm of the Government, and they cannot fail to understand the true meaning of Mr. Keswick's words. Whatever their meaning, and we should be the last persons to give any strained meaning, our object in drawing attention to those words was simply to point out what mischief such words coming from such a source were calculated to produce. In times of excitement, we hope we will not be considered presumptuous in saying it, we should be particularly cautious in using words—we may mean one thing, but words carelessly used may convey another. There is so much good feeling in Mr. Keswick's speech that we really regret that he used the words in question.

WE ARE sorry to read the following telegram in the *Englishman* :

Silchar 16th August.—At a meeting of Volunteers called to-day the attendance was spare, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevailed. It was eventually agreed, after Mr. Aitchison had made a few remarks regarding the dilatory conduct of the Government about the Ilbert Bill, to appoint Committees in the different districts to take the views of the Volunteers. Mr. Aitchison, in his remarks, regretted the step he was obliged to take, but stated his intention of withdrawing from the movement, and knew the feeling of many more was the same, if Government persisted in the Bill. This he stated was not a menace, but merely a withdrawal of any assistance he could lend, on the grounds that Government not only declined to assist us, but wished to deprive us of our birthright.

Now that there seems to be a return of good feeling amongst the Europeans, we hope the extreme section will not persist in their evil spirit.

AT THE eleventh hour His Highness the Maharaja of Benares has taken the unexpected step of publishing the opinion of Benares Pundits on the religious question involved in Mr. Justice Norris' orders in the Saligram case. This opinion does not deny desecration. The Pundits say —"though it is well known that to take the idols into the Court is improper, yet if Mr. Norris, taking the opinions of those who worship idols, and also those natives of India who are men of experience and ability, he did nothing against the propriety of the Hindoo religion." So the Pundits do not deny that "the taking idols into the court is improper," though they absolve Mr. Justice Norris from blame. The Pundits, however, go out of their way in condemning Babu Surendranath Banerjea and his friends. They write :

Now if the facts stand thus—and there is no doubt about them because the Chief Justice himself addresses Baboo Surendronath "that we now understand from your own affidavit as well as from your counsel, Mr. Bonnerjee, that you admit that the learned Judge did everything in his power to ascertain the truth of the matter, and to avoid giving the least offence to the religious feelings of your countrymen"—we do not see how the learned Judge Mr. Norris can be blamed for any thing in any way. The learned Judge did not do "any zubberdasti,' nor he "dragged any deity into Court as Baboo Surendronath was pleased to state in his paper, the *Bengalee*. We do not see any danger from him (Judge.) If there is any danger to our religion, it may be from men like Baboo Surendronath and his Brahmo friends, who would take their family idols to any place—who would allow Brahmini girls to be married to any low caste men, and who would make laws to confirm such marriages. We further hear that he is the same Kulin Brahmin who went to England to better his condition, and lived, there in hotels, eating and drinking those things which are against our religion. Our *shastras* say that if a Brahmin drinks any intoxicating liquor (*Madira*) so much of that liquor is to be poured into his mouth that he may die.

We must confess that the Benares Pundits have not raised themselves in the estimation of the public by the opinion they have given in this matter.

AT AN unfortunate moment the Professors of the Sanskrit College were included in the graded list. The College authorities should have resented it. The Sanskrit College is a special institution maintained by a special fund, that is to say by a Parliamentary grant made in 1813. But that grant has been absorbed in the general fund and the College is starved. The Professors of the Sanskrit College are generally most distinguished for their learning, and yet they are most wretchedly paid. FancyPundit Mudhusudon Smritiratnais paid Rs. 100 and Pundit Chunder Kant Tarkalankar Rs. 75 a month. In the recent grade promotions not one among the many, who have got lit, can hold a candle to them, and yet they have been passed over! We think the Sanscrit College staff ought to be pelaied on the same footing as the Medical College staff.

COMPETITION has brought down the price of ice, but the inhabitants of the Northern Division of the Town have hardly benefitted by it. The ice depots being in the Southern Division many natives cannot afford to send servants to such a distance and are obliged to pay a pice or two more in order to get it nearer home. Why do not the Ice Companies open depots in the heart of the Native Town, say on the Chitpore Road, College Street and Beadon Street? These depots are sure to pay.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons :

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

Sir G. Balfour asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was true that Maharaja Dhuleep Singh was selling jewels for the purpose of raising £20,000 for the expenses of a proposed visit to India ; and whether the Government intended to interfere, or would leave the Maharaja to act on his own responsibility.

Mr. M. Henry : Before this question is answered, I should like to ask another, that is, whether the Maharaja and his

family have ever received the £45,000 a year guaranteed by the Treaty of Lahore, of 1849, or whether the British Government has diminished his income to so great an extent as to leave the Maharaja only a sum of about £13 000 a year, thus rendering it impossible for him to retain his position in this country; and whether the Government would furnish to the House a debtor and creditor account of the monetary dealings with the Maharaja since 1849.

Mr. J. K. Cross: I understand that the Maharaja is selling his jewels with the intention of proceeding to India. The matter is not one in which the Government can interfere, but it was intimated to the Maharaja last October by the Secretary of State that in the event of his proceeding to India, it would be necessary for him to regulate his movements in conformity with the instructions he might receive from the Viceroy.

Again:

Mr. M. Henry. asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh and his family had ever received the £45 000 a year guaranteed to them by the Treaty of Lahore in 1849. or whether, on the contrary, the income of the Maharaja had been so diminished by the Government, that, for many years, he had not had more than about £13,000 a year to live upon; and whether the Government would lay upon the table of the House a debtor and creditor return showing their dealings with the Maharaja and his family since the annexation of the Punjab.

Mr. Cross: The terms of the Lahore arrangement referred to by hon. friend allotted for the support of the Maharaja, his relatives, and the servants of the Punjab State at that time, not less than four and not more than five lakhs of rupees. The Maharaja himself was to receive "such portion of the above-mentioned pension as may be allotted to himself personally, provided he shall remain obedient to the British Government and shall reside at such place as the Governor-General of India may direct." Under these terms, the allowance of the Maharaja, on coming of age in 1869, was fixed at £25,000 sterling a year, in addition to which he was given £105,000 for the purchase of landed estates. Since then various advances have been made to him at his request in respect of arrangements regarded by him at the time as favourable to himself. The interest on these advances amounting to £5,664 per annum, is deducted from his income. Her Majesty's Government do not think it necessary to lay on the table the return required by the hon. member.

Mr. M. Henry begged to give notice that he should also ask his hon. friend to lay on the table a copy of the treaty, and should move, as soon as he could, to refer the whole dealings of the Indian Government with the Maharaja to a Select Committee of that House.

Apropos of the above there seems to be a feeling that the visit of Maharaja Dhullip Sing will be a signal for revolt among the Sikhs. This is arrant nonsense. The Sikhs are too sensible and too loyal to do any thing of the kind. Maharaja Dhullip Sing has alienated the sympathy of his countrymen by his change of religion and habits of life.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Seth Rughunath Das of the great Seth family of Muttra, which melancholy event took place on Tuesday last. Seths Lakshmi Chand, Radha Kishen and Gobind Das were three brothers. Radha Kishen's son, Seth Lachman Das, is the present head of the family, though his cousin the late Raghu Nath Das was his senior by many years. After his father's death Raghu Nath Das separated himself from his surviving uncle, Seth Gobind Das C. S. I., while Lachman Das remained united with the latter. It was for this reason that when Seth Gobind Das C. S. I., died five yaars ago his younger nephew Lachman Das alone succeeded to his vast wealth, Raghu Nath Das remaining separate as before. Raghu Nath Das was the President elect of the District Committee of Muttra. He was a public-spirited and charitable man and bore a high character.

BABU KOONJOLAL BANERJEA, Second Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has driven a coach and four through a most important provision of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, which had been obtained after a hard struggle by the British Indian Association. Until 1874 tiled huts were considered as "goods and chattels" liable to seizure under a decree of the Small Cause Court; but under a ruling of the High Court they were declared immoveable property. While this ruling injuriously affected creditors against debtors, whose sole property might be one or two tiled huts, it was held to place the landlord constructively in a more advantageous position than before, inasmuch as it was believed that a tiled hut being a fixture, the tenant who might have erected it upon the soil of the landlord, under the common law of England which was in force in Calcutta, was not at liberty to remove it, and the hut consequently became property of the landlord. But it was subsequently held in a later decision by the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court that a tiled hut was not a fixture. The combined effect of the ruling of the High Court and this decision was that the landlord could not attach the tiled hut of a defaulting tenant as coming under the definition of "goods and chattels," or claim it as a fixture. His remedy for recovery of arrears of rent lay in the attachment of the moveable property of the defaulter, and, as in not a few cases this property was almost nil, he was practically left without a remedy. To drive the landlord or other creditors to the High Court for the issue of process for the sale of a tiled hut as immoveable property, the British Indian Association in a memorial to the Legislative Council submitted, would be tantamount to telling the decree-holder to go without a remedy. The cost of execution through the Sheriff of the High Court in realizing small sums would exceed considerably the sale proceeds of many huts Such a state of things called for redress. The ends of justice, the Association urged, would be attained if a provision were inserted in the Bill declaring huts or tenements of defaulting tenants liable to attachment and sale for non-payment of rent. Accordingly the Legislative Council enacted the following clause in the new Presidency Small Cause Courts Act:

"When the judgment debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court is a tenant of immoveable property, anything attached to such property, and which he might before the termination of his tenancy lawfully remove, without the permission of his landlord, shall, for the purpose of the execution of such decree, be deemed to be moveable property and may, if sold in such execution, be served by the purchaser, but shall not be removed by him from the property until he has done to the property whatever the judgment debtor would have been bound to do to it if he had removed such thing."

Babu Koonjolal Banerjea holds:

The word immoveable property in this section has of course reference to land, and the words "anything attached to such property" clearly indicate huts and such other structures, and may, if strictly construed, include brick-built houses, are also attached to land, and it has been held by the High Court that they are equally removeable by a tenant; it is however not necessary to discuss this question in this suit. The intention of the Legislature in declaring "anything attached to such property," that is land, as moveable property, clearly was to confer on decree holders the right to attach and sell tiled huts and similar buildings in execution of a decree as contradistinguished from distress. The words "for the purpose of the execution of such decree," are too distinct and will hardly support a different construction. A decree, as defined in Section 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, is a final expression of an adjudication upon any right claimed or defence set up, a distress for rent has no such solemnity or formality attached to it, and is generally issued on an exparte application supported by an ordinary affidavit, too often made by a common servant of the landlord. The right therefore conferred upon holders of decree of seizure and sale of tiled huts has most properly been withheld from applicants for a distress warrant, and that such was the clear intention of the Legislature is quite manifest from the very words of Section 57 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. These wards are "the moveable property found in or upon the house or premises mentioned in the warrant," which in this case is worded thus:—I hereby direct you to distrain the moveable property of Abed Ulla Gorgary in the house and premises at No 8. Now there can be no mistake that a tiled hut is a *house* just as much as a house built with bricks How the bailiff has therefore proceeded to levy a seizure upon the tiled huts, the dwelling house either of the debtor or of the claimant, appears to me wholly incomprehensible It was clearly a mistake on his part to do so, and I am not a little surprised to hear that such a practice has grown up and been erroneously followed since the enactment of the new Presidency Small Cause Court Act.

With all deference we submit that Babu Koonjolal Banerjea has made a technical distinction, which was obviously not contemplated by the Legislature. The history of the provision we have given does not certainly justify the conclusion arrived at by the Worshipful Judge. As was rightly contended on behalf of the landlord, "there was no difference between a distress for rent and an execution upon a judgment, both being attachments issued by order of the same Court." If the hut be not liable to seizure or attachment before decree, then the object of the new provision will fail. As soon as a suit is instituted for rent, the tenant may sell off his hut, and as his moveables are generally almost *nil*, he will if so disposed cheat the landlord of his just dues with the greatest ease. Babu Koonjolal says that "a decree is a final expression of an adjudication upon any right claimed or defence set up, a distress for rent has no such solemnity or formality attached to it, and is generally issued on an exparte application supported by an ordinary affidavit, too ofen made by a common servant of the landlord." True, but a distress process cannot be executed without seven days notice, and if the defaulter should appear within that time and prove that he had paid, the order must be set aside. So the distress cannot be executed behind his back. We are sorry to observe that by a single fiat Babu Koonjolal Banerjea has completely neutralized the concession of the Legislature. May we venture to express a hope that as this question involves an important point of law, it will be laid before a Full Bench of the Court for authoritative decision.

RENT-BILL MEETING.

DACCA.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Landholders of East Bengal, held, at the residence of Nowab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadur, on Sunday. August 5th, at 3 P. M., to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Present:—Nawab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadur, Mr. De Dombal (for Raja Surja Kanth Acharjee Chowdry Bahadur), Babus Parbutty Sunker Rai, Ram Chunder Banerjea (Moorapara), Protap Chunder Banerjea (Moorapara), Rup Lall Das, Raghu Nath Das, Mohini Mohun Das, Brojendro, Kumar Rai Chowdry (Baliati), Sree Nath Rai (Bhaggokool) Purna Chunder Btnerjea (Moorapara), Kally Kumur Banerjea (Moorapara). Annoda Prosad Rai Chowdry (Kasimpore), Jagat Chunder Rai Chowdry (Baliati), Jesoda Lall Rai Chowdry (Baliati), Rash Behary Rai Chowdry (Baliati.) Neel Kanth Gangooly, for Babu Hem Chunder Chowdri, Ambaria, Mymensing, Jadu Nath Byrack, Radhica Mohun Byrack, Anand Chunder Rai, Kailash Chunder Sen, Basanto Kumar Guha, (Bujrojogini) Chandra Mohun Sen, Ambica Churn Rai, (Nannar), Krishna Chunder Rai (Nannar) Sarut Chunder Basu (for the Srinugger Zemindars), Hur Kumar Pal Chowdry (Sylhet), Hriday Nath Mazumdar (Manickgunge), Prosunno Kumar Mukerjea, Sukmoy Chunder Das, Ram Chunder Byrack, Navadeep Chunder Byrack, Sasi Bhusan Rai, Sarut Chunder Ghosh, Prosunno Kumar Sen (Motto), Radha Nath Rai (Tipperah), Behary Lall Chatterjea, Sarat Chander Gupta, Saroda Churn Ghosh, Hur Kumar Bosu, Joy Chander Guha, Gobind Prosad Das, Chandra Kunth Gangooly. Durga churn chuckerbutty, Kally Kant chuckerbutty, Gobind chunder Das, Guru Ganga chowdry, and Mothura Nath Ghosh, Messrs. W. Harney, J. R. Hollow, A. C, Panioty. Moulvi Kuffiluddin Ahmed Chowdry (Furreedpore). Golam Mowla, Syud Asruff Ally, Hassain Ally, Moulvi Reza Robbani, Moulvi Reza Kareem, Mahomed Nurbokesh Munshi and others.

Telegrams and letters were received from Raja Shama Shunker Rai Bahadur, Kumar Rajendro Narain Roy Chwdry, and Babus Keshubchunder Acharjee Chowdry, Amritanaraiu Acharjee Chowdry, Jogendro Narain Acharjee Chowdry, Gopalchandra Acharjee Chowdry, a dHorchandra Chkravarti, and other Zemindars of Mymensingh. Tipperah, Furreedpore, and Barisal sympathising with the object of the meeting

Proposed by Babu Sreenath Rai, and seconded by Babu Koylashchunder Sen, that Nawab Ashanollah be requested to take the chair; carried.

The Chairman opened the meeting with short speech explaining the object with which they had assembled. He thought that the Zemindars should co-operate with each other in bringing their objections against the Bill to the notice of Government, but he had little doubt that if the Government could be convinced of the mischievous character and onesided nature of the Bill, His Excellency the Viceroy would listen to there representations and redress their grievances.

The following resolutions were then passed.:—

I. That the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill now before the Imperial Legislative Council are subversive of the rights of Landholders as guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement.

Proposed by Babu Roop Lall Das and seconded by Mr. De Dombal and carried.

II. That the power reserved in Section 3, Regulation 1 of 1793, for interference by Government in order to protect the ryots and dependent talookdars, was intended to be exercised in cases of oppression by their superior landlords, but the present measure is only calculated to reduce the power, prestige, and importance of Zemindars without conferring equivalent benefits on the tenants.

Proposed by Babu Parbutty Shunker Rai and seconded by Babu Ram Chandra Banerjea and carried.

III. That the present state of the country is not such as to justify the enactment of a measure like the Bill before the Viceregal Council. That if the rights of landholders are to be taken away in the manner proposed in the Bill, they have every right to ask for compensation for the losses to be sustained by them.

Proposed by Babu Brojendro Kumar Rai and seconded by Moulvi Kafiluddin Ahmed Chowdry and carried.

IV. That the zemindars having brought to the notice of Government the difficulty and delay in realizing their rent (especially after the imposition of the Road and Public Works Cesses, which have thrown serious burdens on them), the late Lieutenant-Governor declared that the Government was "bound in equity" to redress their grievances. That though the movement to amend the rent law originated with the object of affording facilities to the landlords in realizing their rents, the present Bill contains not only no provision for facilitating the recovery of rents, but on the country, contains several provisions of a revolutionary nature that will result in a re-distributions of property in land on an unfair basis.

Proposed by Moulvi Golam Mowla and seconded by Babu Radha Nath Roy of Noornagar, Tipperah.

V. That the immediate effect of the Bill becoming law will be to cause endless litigation between landlords and tenants, inasmuch as they will have to take recourse to the law Courts and Revenue officers at every step of their dealings with each other. That this state of things cannot conduce to the happiness and prosperity of both landlord and tenant.

Proposed by Mr. Hollow and seconded by Mr. Harney and carried.

VI. That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy setting forth the views of the Landholders of East Bengal and pointing out the injurious nature of the provisions of the Bill now under consideration.

Proposed by Babu Sreenath Roy and seconded by Babu Annoda Prosad Rai Chowdry of Kasimpore.

VII. That a Sub-Committee consisting of Nawab Ahsanollah Khan Bahadur, Raja Surja Kanth Acharjee Chowdry,

Raja Shama Shunker Roy, Kumar Rajendro Narain Roy Chowdry, Babus Parvati Shunder Rai, Ram Chunder Banerjea, Protap Chunder Banerjea, Koylash Chunder Sen, Anand Chunder Rai, Roop Lall Das, Mohini Mohun Des, Gobind Chunder Das, Sreenath Rai, Purna Chunder Banerjea, Sarat Chunder Bose, Chundra Mohun Sen, Messrs. Harney, Panioty and Hollow, be formed, with power to add to their number, with the object of drawing up and submitting the memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

Proposed by Babu Purnachunder Banerjee and seconded by Babu Parbutty Sunker Rai and carried.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta,

Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart, M. D., L. L, D, Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, West-Minster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the later, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mofussil Subscriptions.	Rs.	As.	P.
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Hon'ble Raja Gudsinrayan Guzput Rao, Moodley, Madras	13	4	0
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„ Bholanath Mookerjee, Behar	2	8	0
„ Mutilal Ghose, Tipperah	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*15th August*, 1883.

F General—7th August—Mr Mr C N Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, is transfd to Howrah.

8th—Mr H L Dampier, C.I.E., Member of the Board of Revenue, reported his departure from India, on leave, on 24th July, 1883.

9th—Mr J Ware Edgar, C.S.I., to act temply as Magte and Colr of Dacca, during absence, on deputn, of Mr E V Westmacott.

10th—The special leave, for six months, granted Mr T E Coxhead, Magte and Colr, Dinagepore, under order of 10th Feby, 1883, has been commuted by the Secy of State for India into furlough for eight months and four days.

In modification of order of 23rd ult, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 25th idem, Mr C S Bayley, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84.

11th August—Moulvie Husmut Hossein, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Sarun, was on leave from 21st May to 3rd June, 1883, inclusive.

The order of 7th inst, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr F E Pargiter, Comr of the Sunderbuns, and apptg Mr J Ellison, Depy Colr, to have tempy charge of the Sunderbuns Comr's office, are cancelled.

Baboo Nowrungi Lall, Sub-Depy Colr, Jehanabad, Gya, is transfd to Durbhunga for employment on the land registration work of that dist, from date he joined his appointment.

Baboo Nibarun Chunder Ghattack, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Patna, is transfd to Jehanabad in Gya.

Ecclesiastical—24th July—The following gentlemen to be Registrars of Marriages for the town of Calcutta under Act III of 1872:—

Baboo Umesh Chundra Dutta, and Baboo Docory Ghose.

The following gentlemen, who are Registrars of Marriages for the Suburbs of Calcutta to be Registrars of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the town of Calcutta and the 24-Perghs:—

Baboo Sasipado Banerjee and Baboo Bhubun Mohan Das.

Education—8th Augt—Mr Phani Bhusan Mukerji, B Sc, who has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to the fourth class of the Bengal Eductl Service, to be an Asst Profr in the Rajshahye College.

Medical—9th Augt—Surg-Maj H B Purves, Civil Surg, Burdwan, to act as Civil Surg of Dacca, during absence of Dr A Crombie.

Surg-Maj L Cameron, Civil Surg Chumparun, to act as Civil Surg of Burdwan, during absence, on deputn, of Dr H B Purves.

Advertisements.

Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

TO BRICK-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

Amended Advertisement.

Tenders are invited, and will be received by undersigned up to noon of the 21st September, for the leasing of the Kotrung Brick-field for a term of either (1) three years, or (2) five years, from the 1st January, 1884.

The Lessee will be required to enter into an agreement to pay a monthly rent, the amount of which should be stated in the Tender, and to comply with the indents of the Corporation up to any quantity not exceeding 70 lakhs of Bricks, or their equivalent per annum, which are to be supplied at certain fixed rates stated below.

The proportion of each kind is to be stated by the Engineer at the commencement of each season, but is not to vary more than 10 per cent., each from the average experience of the outturn of the Kotrung Brick-fields.

Further particulars can be ascertained by a reference to the Engineer.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

SCHEDULE OF RATES:

1st Class Brick	...	Rs.	11	0	per 1,000
2nd Ditto	...	„	8	8	ditto
3rd Ditto	...	„	4	4	ditto
1st Class Bats	...	„	8	8	ditto
2nd Ditto	...	„	4	12	ditto
3rd Ditto	...	„	2	6	ditto
Jhama Bats	...	„	7	8	ditto
Jhama Khoa	...	„	9	8	p. 100 c. ft.
No. 1 Soorky	...	„	11	12	ditto

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders for new range of shops at south west corner of new Municipal market.

The period within which tenders for this work will be received is extended to noon of the 23rd August.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION.
TO LET.

A splendid two-storied house, airy and commodious, five minutes drive from the Exhibition buildings, sumptuously furnished, with extensive grounds and out offices, and in every way desirable for independent chiefs and nobles. A park phæton and a handsome Arab pair and a Buggy and a horse will be at the service of the occupier. Other carriages and horses will be supplied for an additional charge.

For terms and other particulars apply sharp during office hours to Messrs. Ganguly Cousin & Co., Mofussil Commission Agents, 18, Swallow Lane or Babu Mohini Mohun Chatterji, Attorney-at-Law, 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

সুলভ নববিভাকর।

অনেকে নববিভাকরের পূর্ণ মূল্য ১০৲ টাকা দিতে পারেন না বলিয়া ৬ই আগষ্ট হইতে সস্তা কাগজে "সুলভ নববিভাকর" প্রচারিত হইতেছে। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য সহরে ৪৲ টাকা, মফস্বলে ৫৲ টাকা।

৩২ নং বেণিয়াটোলা লেন, পটলডাঙ্গা, কলিকাতা। শ্রীগঙ্গাধর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কার্য্য-সম্পাদক।

LYTTON'S NOVELS (6d.) 5 ANS. EACH.

Pelham, Paul Clifford, Rienzi, Earnest Maltravers, Falkland, Night and Morning, Zanoni, Alice, Devereux, Leila, Disowned.

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Coke's 7 vols, Mylne's 2 vols, Robert's Chancery 1 vol, Evans's Collection of Statues, 6 vols, Russel's Reports in Chancery 4 vols, East's 16 vols, Vesey Jun, 30 vols, Roper's Law of Legacies, 2 vols, Barnwall and Alderson's, 10 vols, Perry and Davidson's, 2 vols.

One Set Madras High Court Reports 8 vols in parts Rs.50.

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Sakuntala, English translation of, by Monier Williams printed on Joned vellum paper, with Illuminated borders and Illustration's, Hertford 1855. *Unique, Scarce*, Rs. 40.

240-4 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
KEDARNATH BANERJEE.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday, the 8th day of September at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court made on the 8th day of September 1882 in suit No. 421 of 1882 (wherein Orjoon Doss Gooenka and Sewbux Gooenka are plaintiffs and Khetter Mohun Dass is defendant) the following property namely:—

Lot No. 1.—All that two brick-built messuages tenements or dwelling houses together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation 1 Bigha and 3 Cottahs, be the same a little more or less situate at and being respectively No. 12 Kenderdine's Lane and No. 1 Gooreah Mar Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the East partly by Kenderdine's Lane and partly by premises No. 11 of the same lane formerly the property of Babu Nolit Mohun Doss and now the property of Mr. C. G. Seth, on the West by premises No. 2. Goorea Mar Lane the property of Mr. Leefholts, on the North partly by the dwelling house formerly of Babu Nolit Mohun Dass and now the property of Mess. Anderson Wright & Co., and partly by the premises No. 11 Kenderdine's Lane formerly the property of Babu Nolit Mohun Dass and now the property of the said Mr. C. G. Seth, and on the South by Gooriah Mara Lane.

Lot No. 2.—All that two-storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation one bigah, be the same a little more or less situate at and being No. 40 Copallytollah Lane in the town of Calcutta and bounded on the East by the family dwelling house of the late Bhugwan Dass, on the West partly by the tenanted house No. 41 Copallytollah Lane the property of Babu Khetter Mohun Dass partly by land of Brojo Nath Mundle and partly by Nolit Mohun Dass's Lane, on the North partly by the tenanted land of Brojo Nath Mundle and partly by a drain separating the premises from the tenanted land of Behary Lall Shaw and on the South partly by the Copallytollah Lane partly by the tenanted house No. 41 Copallytola Lane the property of the said Khetter Mohun Das, partly by the house No. 42 Copallytollah Lane the property of Sreemutty Treepoorah Sundery Dassee and partly by the land of Brojo Nauth Mundle.

The abstract of title and condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar High Court, Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Mr. M. Dover the Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

The second mortgagee will concur in the sale and if required will join in the conveyance.

M. DOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta, High Court Original Jurisdiction, the 26th July, 1883. (*Sd.*) R. BELCHAMBERS. Registrar.

Notice.

Messrs. Harris Goodwin and Co., of London and Birmingham, desire to notify that the power of Attorney granted by them to Mr. W. A. B. Forbes is hereby revoked and cancelled, and they will not be responsible for any indebtedness incurred by the said W. A. B. Forbes in their name or otherwise.

London, 14th June 1883.

NEW GOODS

ALARM TIMEPIECE WITH LAMP.—Will keep time, make you up and light mechanically, Rs. 25.
MONEY & Co., 71, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

TO BRICKMAKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by undersigned up to noon of the 21st August, for the leasing of the Kotrung Brickfield for a term of either (1) three years or (2) five years from the 1st January 1884.

The Lessee will be required to enter into an agreement to pay a monthly rent, the amount of which should be stated in the tender, and to comply with the indents of the Corporation up to any quantity not exceeding 70 lakhs of Bricks, or their equivalent, per annum, which are to be supplied at certain fixed rates stated below.

The proportion of each kind is to be stated by the Engineer at the commencement of each season, but is not to vary more than 10 per cent, each from the average experience of the out-turn of the Kotrung Brickfields.

Further particulars can be ascertained by a reference to the Engineer.

C. W. HOPE.
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

1st Class Bricks	...	... Rs. 11 0	per 1,000
2nd do. do	..	... ,, 8 8	do.
3rd do. do.	...	... ,, 4 4	do.
1st Class Bats	...	... ,. 8 8	do.
2nd do. do.	..	... ,. 4 12	do.
3rd do. do.	...	... ,, 2 6	do.
Jhamma Bats	...	... ,, 7 8	do.
Jhamma Khoa	...	... ,, 9 8	p. 100 cbt.
No. 1 Soorkey	...	... ,, 11 12	do.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Tenders are hereby invited by the Commissioners, and will be received by the Secretary up to noon of the 16th August 1883, for the construction of a new range of shops at the south west corner of the New Municipal Market.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest-money.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Engineer, at whose Office the plans can also be seen.

The covers containing the tenders are to be sealed and addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and to be superscribed "Tender for Shops in the New Market."

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The buildings must be completed within 2½ months of the acceptance of the tender.

C. W. HOPE,
Actg. Secy. to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the following property consisting of land and houses situated in Calcutta, Burdwan and Hooghly belonging to the Sultangachee Estate under the Court of Wards, is to be sold to the best advantage. The intending purchasers are requested to offer their terms as soon as possible. For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned. Houses are open for inspection.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Calcutta Aheritolah Street No. 150.
Two-Storied house about 12 Cattahs.
No. 148 a two storied house about 3 cattahs
No. 147 a two-storied house about 4 cattahs
No. 146 a two-storied house about 3 cattahs
No. 145 a three-storied house about 2 cattahs.
Manick Bose's Ghat Street—A plot of land No. 50 without building in it about 2 cattahs.

BURDWAN.

Mahajontolah one-storied house about 3 cattahs.

HOOGHLY.

Bali—No. 104. One two-storied house about 4 cattahs.
No. 103. One-storied house about 5 cattahs.
Katgarah Mahal—No. 4. One two-storied house about 8 cattahs.
Bali—A plot of land with bricks about 25,000, about 2 cattahs.
Bali—A plot of land with brick about 2½ cattahs
An Ezara Mahal—Mokarari rent payable to superior landlord Rs. 41, rent realized 42-10-6 besides a portion remains untenanted which may fetch another 10 or 12 Rs.

MOHESHCHUNDER SING,
Manager, Sultangachee Estate.

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PARBS NATH SEN, B.A.,
Teacher, Bethune School,
50, Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta.

নব্য ভারত।

শ্রাবণ মাসের 'নব্য ভারতে' নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণের নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলি সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে।

১। জীবনসতি নির্ণয় (শ্রীচণ্ডীচরণ সেন) ২। সতী দেহস্কন্ধে মহাদেবের নৃত্য (শ্রীগোবিন্দচন্দ্র দাস) ৩। রামমোহন রায়ের ধর্ম্মবিষয়ক মত (শ্রীনগেন্দ্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়) ৪। পাশ্চাত্য মায়াবাদ (শ্রীসীতানাথ দত্ত) ৫। বিজ্ঞান ও ধর্ম্ম (শ্রীআনন্দচন্দ্র মিত্র) ৬। জাতীয় উৎসব (শ্রীদয়লচন্দ্র ঘোষ) ৭। অগ্নিময় জলন্ত পুরুষ (শ্রীবিষ্ণুচরণ চট্টোপাধ্যায়) ৮। শঙ্করাচার্য্য (শ্রীদ্বিজদাস দত্ত, এম, এ.) ৯। ক্ষেপাভোলার চিন্তা তরঙ্গ। ১০ যোগ (পণ্ডিত রামকুমার বিদ্যারত্ন) ১১। বিবিধ প্রসঙ্গ ও সমালোচন।

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20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

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30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	30

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Potatoe Seed, a Novelty Seed similar to our Till at Rs. 3 per tola.
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26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
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32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
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Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় বুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিলেন। ** যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। ** কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। ** আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was much delighted with the conversation I had had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. ** Though you are young, you are yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely
KANNILALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.
F. C. S. F, S, Sc. Lond.

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ত্বদীয়

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